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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,840 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
DETENTION OF MAILS.

THE DEPARTURE of MAIL STEAMER PARRAMATTA has been POSTPONED till 2 p.m., SATURDAY, by order of the Postmaster-General.

Any passengers who wish to go on board to-day are welcome to do so.

The Steam launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., as usual.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, November 12, 1886.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th Nov.
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Brisco	26th ,,
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3400	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1886.
SURAT	3142	550	W. L. Nantes	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1093	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	1st Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. 1886.

s.s. BELGRAVIA... 5,000 480 Capt. G.C. Boothby 25th Nov

Passengers by s. s. "Belgravia" can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. VICTORIA..... 3,358 480 Capt. Wm. Russel 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA..... 3,550 480 Capt. R. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris... 8th Jan

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, November 2, 1886. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2,850	About 25th November, 1886.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
October 28, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 10th December, 1886, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY, required for the narrow Gauge section of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1887.

Particulars of the estimated quantities together with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, and samples can be seen at Colaba and Ajmere Depot, on and after 18th November, 1886.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 5 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

General Offices, Fort, Bombay, November 2, 1886.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સીંધ એન્ડ પંજાબ કોટન પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 15th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1886, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business, viz.:—

1 To receive and adopt the Report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August 1886, and to declare a Dividend.

2 To appoint a Director in the room of one retiring from Office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3 To appoint an Auditor for the year 1886-87, and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ઠા૦ જેઠા મુલજી કંપની.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA and Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay Oct. 25.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 26th October to 12th November 1886, both days inclusive.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 12th Nov., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 15th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Kaw, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,954 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th November at 5 p.m.
S.S. "HENZADA" 2,078 ,, on or about 8th December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, November 10, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 16 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzaneto.
Price, Rs. 18 per dozen.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.
New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET
POSSESSES GOOD BODY WITH PLEASING FLAVOUR.

TREACHER and Co.'s importation of this wine is unequalled at the price; the great demand and the good repute it has obtained sufficiently testifies to its excellence.

Per doz. Cash—qts. Rs. 13-8, pints Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

Per dozen Quarts Rs. 10-12 and Pints Rs. 6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

CUTLERY.
"CAVENDISH" CARVERS.

MADE From Special Steel, Hand-forged, Hardened and Tempered by First Prizemen in Sheffield. Set "ready for use" by a New Process with a Razor-like edge. Pair of Carvers with steel to match in box.

"A" Quality	Rs. 20 cash.
"B" ,,	,, 18 ,,
Buckhorn	,, 8-8 ,,

or Prices of other First Class Cutlery, see Catalogue.

TREACHER & CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE UAM-VAR
FAMOUS SCOTCH WHISKY
"SCOTTISH NECTAR,"
PER DOZEN, Rs. 30.

Agents; KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co's
HONEYCOMB SPONGES,
FOR THE BATH AND TOILET.

COMBINE the desired and various desiderata of Strength, Fineness and Cheapness, and are much appreciated by all who have tried them.

KEMP & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

WINES.
KEMP AND Co.'s NEW BRANDS.

THE first shipment of the Company's WINES, personally SELECTED by Mr. D. S. KEMP, are now landed and are of exquisite quality. Those now offered embrace high class CLARET and BURGUNDIES only, but a fuller range is coming forward, and will be duly announced.

	Case of 1 doz. quarts. Rs.	Case of 2 doz. pints. Rs.
CLARET—		
Pontet Canet	46	42
BURGUNDY—		
Pommard	24	26
Volnay	36	36

The utmost attention having been given to these selections, it is believed that they will command unqualified approval.

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality.

CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.		CASH. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.		
22	8	... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ...	22	8
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SOCKS. "ALL NEW GOODS."
"MODERATELY PRICED." FOR DRESS, &c.

NAVY BALBRIGAN. The very best quality, soft, elastic, and silky in appearance, handsomely embroidered, Red, White, Gold, and Blue Side Clocks	per pair Rs.	3 12
	3 pairs ,,	10 8
CARDINAL, GRENAT, AND GENDARME. The BEST BALBRIGAN, now much worn	per pair ,,	3 0
	3 pairs ,,	8 8
NAVY, MAROON, AND CARDINAL, CASHMERE, very soft and elastic. A bright Rich Sock	per pair ,,	2 8
	3 pairs ,,	7 0

HOAR & CO., { HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S
"LEVEE"

THORPE AND CO.

Have just landed the following new Goods:—

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2 4
Gent's Best White French	do.	...	2 12
Do. Do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3 4
Gent's French Grey Best French	do.	..	3 0
Do. Do. Do. Sewn Black	do.	...	3 4

BOWS AND TIES.

White Scotch Cambric Bows...	Each 12 annas to	... 1 0
White Rich Satin Bows		... 1 12
Lavender Silk Bows		... 2 0
Best White Scotch Cambric Ties, each 8 annas, per doz.		.. 5 0
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties		1-8 to... 2 0
Windsor's Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, leading colours		all the Each.. 3 0
Pin Scarves, White, Cream, and all the leading colours.		,, ... 2 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk Hats, Latest Shape	... 15 8
Tall Drab Shell, New Colour	... 11 8
Opera or Crush Hats	... 12 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's White Hemstitched	per doz.	12 8
Gent's Coloured Borders	per doz.	13 8
Gent's White Silk Coloured Borders, Best Quality	each	4 0
Gent's White and Coloured	each	3 8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS,
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and will be OPEN IN A FEW DAYS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

MACONACHIE'S
DIGBY CHICKS.
DELICIOUS FOR BREAKFAST.
MILD AND EXTREMELY RELISHING.

Per tin (containing seven fish), Annas 9 only.

Many other kinds of Choice Fish in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD. BOMBAY & POONA.
Bombay Address, Oriental Bank Buildings, Rampart Row, and Medows-street.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

PURE
INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing on exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
PURVEYORS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE LORD REAY, C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE
HIS EXCELLENCY "LEVEE" THE VICEROY'S.

DRESS HATS, Latest Shapes.		GLOVES AND TIES.	
Best Silk Plush, Extra quality	Rs. 14 to 16	White Kid	Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8
Best Opera, Self-Closing	... ,, 16	Light French Grey	,, 3-8
Tall Drab, Fine Felt	... ,, 12 to 14	White Dress Ties	... As 8
Tall Light Beaver, New Colour	... ,, 14 to 16	Light ,, ,, (Silk)	...Rs. 2-0
		Black Dress Ties	... ,, 1-8

THE ABOVE ARE ALL NEW GOODS.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS HOSIERS, &c. } BOMBAY.

CONVENIENT FAMILY OR BACHELORS' JARS.

The jars are protected with wicker work, and are made to contain 2 or 4 Imperial gallons.

		Per 2 gals.	Per 4 gals.
SCOTCH or IRISH WHISKY (inclusive of jar)		Rs. 22 8	Rs. 43 0
COGNAC ****	do.	,, 36 0	,, 70 0
COGNAC ***	do.	,, 32 0	,, 62 0
COGNAC **	do.	,, 27 8	,, 53 0
COGNAC *	do.	,, 25 8	,, 49 0
SHERRY, Manzanilla		,, 22 8	,, 43 0
LOCK TAPS (plated), effectually protecting contents		each	,, 4 0
JARS, 2 gallon, allowed for if delivered free at our godown		,,	,, 3 0
JARS, 4 gallon, do.	do.	do. ,,	,, 4 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS
IMPORTED BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

CAMERAS

ROUCH'S PATENT PORTABLE CAMERA, 8½ in. × 6½ in., brass bound, leather bellows body, double swing back, reversing frame, 3 double backs (brass bound), with ½ and ¼ plate carriers. Price, including Rouch's Adjustable Tripod Stand, Rs. 250.

CAMERAS OF VARIOUS SIZES, BY MEAGHER, MARION, &c., EXPECTED SOON.

DRY PLATES.

		4½"×3½", 6½"×4½", 8½"×6½", 10"×8", 12"×10."					
"Brittannia," Extra Rapid	Rs.	1-8	3-8	6-4	11-0	15-0	per doz
Thomas's "Pall Mall" Extra Rapid	,,	1-12	4-4	7-4	11-0	...	,,
Paget Prize, 30 times	,,	1-12	4-0	7-4	11-4	15-0	,,
Do. do. 50 ,,	,,	2-0	4-8	8-4	12-8	18-0	,,
Wratten and Wainwright's "London" Instantaneous	,,	2-4	4-12	9-0	13-8	...	,,
Edwards's X L Special Instantaneous, *expected shortly*.							

Chemicals, Sliding Tripods, Self-acting Syphon Tanks for Washing Negatives, Printing Frames, Folding Plate Racks, Ebonite Trays, Ruby Candle Lamps, &c., &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER ..... Mr. F. H. POLLOCK.
THE LAST TWO NIGHTS!
WEBB'S
ROYAL MARIONETTES,
THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Second time of the Fairy Pantomime,
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
With Beautiful New Scenery and Effects.
NEW SONGS. NEW COMIC SCENES.
NEW FANTOCCINI.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
IN NEW SONGS, JOKES, &c., &c.
The whole forming a NIGHT'S Entertainment, seldom if ever, offered to a Bombay public.
Doors open at 8-15, commence at 9, carriages for 11.
Prices, Rs. 3, 2, 1, and Annas 8. Private Boxes, Rs. 12, Soldiers and Sailors, half price.
Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE LAST DAY PERFORMANCE,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, AT 3-30.
Children, half price, Schools and Families at reduced rates.

GAIETY THEATRE.

MONDAY, 15th NOVEMBER, 1886.

AMATEUR THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
IN AID OF LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
T. E. the VICEROY and the COUNTESS of DUFFERIN
AND
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY REAY.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY,
"HOME."

In which the following Ladies and Gentlemen will appear:—
Mrs. HAY, Miss. SWINHOE and Mrs. COWPER.
Col. BEDFORD, R.E., Capt. HODGKINSON, Mr. MAINWARING and Lt.-Col. COWPER.
Seats can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.
Private Box to hold 4, Rs 16. Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST WEDNESDAY, in the month of December next, is appointed for a further hearing in the matters of the Petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents for the purpose of declaring a FIRST DIVIDEND.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1886.

Re LILADHER VISOR SHA and OOBHAYA PASU SHA ..... of 1¾ per cent.
Re EBRAHIM PIR MAHOMED, INSAB ER RAHIM and JAN MAHOMED IBRAHIM ..... of 5¼ per cent.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Bombay, November 11, 1886.

CHUBB'S LOCKS!

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
ALSO IMPORTER OF
BEST LONDON made GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and 18-Carat GOLD full size ALBERT CHAINS, suitable for PRESENTATION.

CHUBB'S SAFES.

ABOUT ONE THOUSAND TEAK TREES, each girthing six feet, at five feet from the ground, and averaging 50 cubic feet of wood in all, are now available in the Beiraghar Reserve of the Melghat of Berar, besides smaller lots of both teak and other kinds.
The forest is connected by good roads with the town of Ellichpur in Berar. The trees are marked by the Forest Department, and will be sold by auction as they stand. An upset price will be put on each tree. The Forest Department will at once fell each tree without cost to the purchaser, but the purchaser must make all arrangements at his own risk and cost for the cutting up and removal of the trees beyond the limits of the Melghat. Passes will be granted for each cartload removed, and these passes will clear the purchaser from all payments at the line of Melghat Nakas. Purchasers will be required to obey all orders given to them or their agents regarding rules for the management and protection of the forests from fire and other harm, and will be liable for any damage or harm wilfully or negligently caused by them or their agents. Money terms can be had on special arrangements with large purchasers.

G. J. VAN SOMEREN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, H. A. D.

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ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1887.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS to commence from JANUARY, 1887, should be RENEWED BEFORE THE END OF NOVEMBER, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.
MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND Co. will be happy to forward, free by Post, their Revised Price-List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.
☞ Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Poona Branch.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India, 3 annas; postage, 1 anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POSTAL NOTICE!

THE DEPARTURE of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER has been POSTPONED to SATURDAY at 2-30 p. m., owing to the detention of the Madras Mail in transit by rail.
2. Ordinary Letters and Newspapers will be received at the General Post Office up to 1 p. m.
3. Registered Letters, Books and Pattern Packets up to 12 noon.
4. The latest hour for posting at the Town Post Offices will be 12 noon.

C. A. STUART,
Presidency Post Master.
Bombay, General Post Office, dated November 11, 1886.

ST. ANDREW'S DINNER.

THE DINNER will take place in the TOWN HALL on St. ANDREW'S DAY, (TUESDAY, 30th November), at 8 p.m.

COMMITTEE:—

The Hon F. Forbes Adam.	James Hutton, Esq.
Dr. J. Arnott.	Andrew Hay, Esq.
Allan Arthur, Esq.	J. D. Inverarity, Esq.
Donald Bain Esq.	H. W. Jones, Esq., C.S.
Lewis A. Balfour, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
W. J. Best Esq.	W. M. Macaulay, Esq.
Major W. S. Bisset, R. E.	T. D. Mackenzie, Esq., C.S.
Colonel C. J. Burnett.	G. Manson, Esq.
J. McLeod Campbell, Esq., C.S.	Edward Miller, Esq.
H. Chalmers, Esq.	John Macfarlane, Esq.
F. L. Charles, Esq., C.S.,	Anthony Morrison, Esq
Dr. M. A. T. Collin.	J. Monteath, Esq., C.S.,
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James Douglas, Esq.	Dr. P. Peterson, M.A.
John Fleming, Esq., C.S.I.	A Shewan, Esq., C.S.
C. H. B. Forbes, Esq.	A. F. Simpson, Esq.
Rev. R. W. J. Forgan, M.A.	Dr. G. Waters.
Rev. T. H. Greig.	James Wallace, Esq.
	M. R. Wyer, Esq.

Intending subscribers can obtain Tickets, Rs 20 each from the HONORARY SECRETARY,

JOHN MARSHALL,
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FOR 1887

XMAS NUMBER,
YULE TIDE, 1886.

Exhibition Nos. of the Journal of Indian Art from May-October 1886, Rs. 9.
Price Rs. 1. Post Free Rs 1-4.

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DIARIES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

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YULE TIDE, 1886.

THIS popular Xmas Annual has now been taken over by Messrs. CASSELL & Co., and the issue for this year will be an exceptionally good one.

The Chief Contents Will Be:—

A MAGNIFICENT COLOURED PRESENTATION PLATE, suitable for framing, (size 25 by 40 inches), entitled—

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CHARADES, PUZZLES, and other CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS for Old and Young.
Price, Re. 1; Post free, Re. 1-4; V. P. P., Re. 1-6.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

XMAS GOODS.—We now receive by every mail our Fresh Supply in all departments. Intending purchasers in Bombay and Up-country, apply sharp to SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST OPENED—Novelties in mechanical Toys, Walking Tiger, Cow, Dog, Elephant, Peacock, Rabbits. Prices moderate. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED—China Preserves in jar, Chowchow, Kamket, Giver and Oonsphs. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

JUST ARRIVED—Best selection of Hand-made Ceylon Linen Lace of latest patterns different sizes and fancy colours. Address, W. L. Juan de Silva, Mody Bay Road.

NOW PUBLISHED.—A MANUAL OF THE DISEASES OF INDIA, with a compendium of other diseases, by Surgeon-General MOORE, C.I.E. 2ND EDITION.

"SWEATERS" Knitted Lamb's Wool for Gentlemen when playing Tennis, Cricket, or Boating. Rs. 6 each, special value. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Churchgate corner.

TO LET—Three Commodious Unfurnished ROOMS, in a pleasantly situated and healthy Bungalow, in Middle Colaba, available for Bachelors or a married couple, without family. Apply to "T." care of this paper.

LADIES' COMPANIONS in Plush and Leather; Choice Colours in Plush, Beautiful Fittings, also Excellent Plush Photo Frames and Photo Screens in sizes at SEWARD and Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE—A Complete English OIL MILL, Anglo-American system, hardly worked a few months, or owner would make good terms with a joint-stock concern taking it up. Address "Nainsook," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—D. B. C. F. 500 bore RIFLE by Perrins and Son, Worcester, complete in case with resizing and reloading tools, very little used, in very good order with about 50 loaded cartridges to be seen at P. Burjee's, Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the cheapest, and the most durable of all other Machines extant. They can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather. For cash or on hire. Price lists and full particulars post free, 5, Church-gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED—A BANDMASTER for the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, at Rajkote. Apply, stating terms, to the Band Secretary.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS, to which Eight Bungalows are attached.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

FOR SALE—One High-wheel English-made Buggy, Russia Morroco Lining, and Hood, in very good order. Price moderate. Apply "P." care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

FOR SALE, TENTS—A few English-made tents with poles, pegs, rope, &c., complete, of different sizes at moderate rates. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 33, Elphinstone Circle.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £349,974-10-10 Stg.

TO BE LET—A Large GROUND FLOOR ROOM, in Rampart Row, between the French Bank and Bombay Club. For particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Club.

FLOWER SEEDS for the Cold Season—Just received a fresh consignment in splendid condition. Early orders solicited by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles and Bicycle, Flour Mills, Grain Crushers, Perambulators, &c., &c.; a large stock always on hand, with all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderland Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs, Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

VALISE TROUSERS STRETCHERS. We have received a small consignment of the above invaluable "desideratum," can be put in Trunk or Gladstone, insuring a shapely garment for travellers. Oak and Bronze, Rs. 5 per pair; Walnut and nickel silver, Rs. 7-8 per pair. BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRUYERE CHEESE—Finest Emmonthal—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—
150 tons superior teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF TEAKSQUARES, POSTS, RAFTERS AND SCANTLING.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Hajee Lali Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rahman.—
About 150 tons teak squares, posts, rafters and scantlings, of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, ,, duties.
7 cases prints.
2 ,, gold brocade.
3 patent water closets by Jennings, complete with valves, &c.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Joseph Noor Mahomed,
2 cases trunks.
By order of Marwaree Jetha Bhimajee, and on account and at the risk of Custoorchund Roychund.
4 brilliant bangles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong built victoria.
1 ,, mail phaeton
1 strong office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY in Nowrojee Hill, 1st Road, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Osoman Gunny, the Transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shaik Fuckroodeen bin Shaik Abdoola Naek in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of June 1885, and executed by the said mortgagor to Emnabai, widow of Abun Karim.
All that piece of Fazuddaree ground, together with the dwelling house standing therein, situate on the east side of Nowrojee Hill, 1st Road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality, formerly under No. 46 and now under Nos. 22 and 23 and ward No. 3,673, and bounded on the east by the house of Goolam Hoosein Khimjee, on the west by the Nowrojee Hill at Road, on the north by the house of Khoja Gangjee Nuthoo, and on the south by the house of Nagoo Salkia.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT GROUND.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises a piece of vacant ground, situated opposite Thacore Dewar Temple in Carelwady Lane, admeasuring 78 square yards or thereabout, bounded on the east by the property of Nosserwanjee Currsa, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Cooka, on the north by Carelwady Lane, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.
The annual ground rent is 12 annas and 2 pice.

SALE OF PORT TRUST LAND WITH GODOWNS AND BUILDINGS AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Khoja Hasanbhoy Bundali, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Nursoo Dharmajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated respectively the 23rd day of June 1884, and 26th day of June, 1885, the undermentioned land and buildings:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,628 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the Kalyan-Street, on or towards the south by the Thana-Street, on or towards the east partly by land in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Abdul Rahman, partly by vacant ground belonging to the trustees, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of Messrs. R. B. Sedgwick and L. W. Forrest, on which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,186, and were formerly in the occupation of the trustees, and are now occupied by tenants, together with the shawl and divers godowns and buildings built thereon.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, solicitor to the mortgagee, at his office, No. 2, Hornby Road, Fort.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms without reserve
3 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits just received per s.s. Lawada, consisting of brown and grey fancy diagonal fancy tweeds, black, grey, olive, drab and green diagonal overcoating, green fancy worsted, check worsted coating, waaded black solid fancy worsted, waaded solid twill worsted, indigo blue solid fancy worsted superfine corkscrew, Scotch tweed, Scotch tweed, Scotch fancy suiting, fancy check worsted, coating Oxford and brown grove worsted, fancy check coating, black and white coating, striped worsted fancy coating, grey and blue grey fancy check worsted, fancy check, tweed, &c.
The pieces which are from 7 to 10 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst. sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10, Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain black wood and teakwood household furniture, fine plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, Kerosine-oil table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major DUCKWORTH.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, November 12, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of G. I. P. Railway Co., and on account of the concerned—
1 case 34 pieces silk satin of various colours.
On account of the concerned—
15 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings 8½ lbs,
5 ,, ,, 9 lbs
2 cases white mulls.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mora jee Premjee.—

M P BS D	—211-17—7 bales 490 pieces. 36 in., 5 lbs. 4-8 oz. of grey shirtings, ex s. s. Clan Macdonald.
,,	—221-27—7 do. 490 pieces, 36 in., 5 lbs. 4-8 oz.
,,	—335-91—4 do. 200 pieces, 36 in., 9 lbs. 4-8 oz. grey shirtings, per s. s. Kirby Hall.
,,	—528-29—2 do. 100 pieces 36 in., 9 lbs. 4-8 oz. grey shirting per s.s. Rydal Hall.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured and piece-goods.
1 Mahogany cottage piano, by John Broad-wood & Son.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome second-hand office shigram.
1 ,, fast-trotting grey Arab horse 14-1 goes in single harness, very quiet.
1 handsome second-hand mail phaeton in good order.
1 Strong second hand landau, in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-, 6 years old, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, waste paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.
On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c., &c.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November 12, 1886.

FOR SALE
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
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NOTICE—

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., have MOVED their Offices into No. 17 Tamarind Lane, next door to the Cathedral.
Bombay, November 6, 1886.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
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Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

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THE REMAINING PROPERTY belonging to the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, Ld., consisting of Engines, Shafting, Dynamos, Lamps, (Arc and Incandescent), Cables, Wires, Belts, Electroliers, &c., &c. Also the Mody Bay Property.
As the Liquidators of the above Company, are desirous of realizing the amount now due to them with as little delay as possible the best offer, sufficient to cover the amount required, will be accepted.
Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
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BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.... 62,20[illegible],000
RESERVE FUND 480,000

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UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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C. LOWELL, Manager.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
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INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
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SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
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BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectf

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of H. E. the Governor, Byculla Station.
Departure of Mr. Ilbert for Europe.
Band, East York Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Madura (s), from Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian Mails, per s. s. Surat, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, at 7 a.m.

THE CARLTON CLUB.—The Bombay Carlton Club give their first ball at the Town Hall on the 26th instant. It promises to be a success.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Rajah of Porebunder arrived here on Wednesday, and is residing in Mr. Morarjee Goculdas's bungalow, Girgaum Back Road.

A DARING THIEF.—Essuffkhan Alikhan, described as a tailor, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two annas and 9 pies from a Hindoo lad named Shamjee Nagjee. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE NULL BAZAAR.—Soonder Narrayen, living at Moogbhat, reported that while at the Null Bazaar on Wednesday forenoon, his pocket was picked of a purse containing a gold chain, valued Rs. 11, and Rs. 9-8 in cash.

LOST PROPERTY.—Thakersey Tricumdass, living in Shaik Memon Street, reported that he dropped from his pocket, on Wednesday, a bundle of currency notes of the collective value of Rs 550, somewhere between Wittulwady and the Fort.

FALL FROM A TREE.—On Wednesday, Soorkia Rama, a Bundaree, while drawing toddy from a cocoanut tree at Chowpatty, accidentally fell from the tree, and sustained serious internal injuries. He was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, and subsequently removed by his relatives to his own house.

DISMISSAL OF A CONVICTED GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Vamanrao Lakshman, lately employed as a sazedar under the Sar-korkun of Karanja, in the Kolaba Collectorate, having been convicted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

THE NEW PACHORA MANUFACTURING CO.—The first ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday evening, with Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee in the chair. The report, which was in Gujerati, was read, and resolutions, declaring a dividend of Rs. 25, and appointing the office-bearers, were passed, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd East York Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture	Fra Diavolo ... Auber.
Gavotte	Bijou ... Kottaun.
Reminiscences of Verdi	F. Godfrey.
Waltz	Lovante ... Wheeler.
Fantasia	Auf den Alpen ... Herfurth.
Bolero	Bohemian ... Le Thiere.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Constable Smith, of the Prince's Dock, charged Gunnoo Vithoo and another callasee, before Mr. Webb, with the theft of a case of dates. The accused were seen by the storekeeper from the deck of the s. s. City of Canterbury leaving their *padow* at about 2 a. m. on Thursday morning, board another lying astern of them, and return with a large box. The storekeeper reported the matter to Mr. Smith, who went on the accused's *padow* and arrested them in the act emptying the case. Pleading guilty, the prisoners were sentenced to two months' hard labour each.

A JUVENILE THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—Pandoo Govind, a lad about 14 years of age, employed at the G. I. P. R. goods station, Wari Bunder, and Abdool Musjid, a dealer in old iron, having his place of business at Chindy Bazaar, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, accused No. 1 of stealing 20 iron keys, valued at Rs. 1-4, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and No. 2 of dishonestly receiving the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a cane, and No. 2, against whom there appeared a register of four previous convictions of a similar nature, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MATRIMONIAL SQUABBLE.

THE case in which John Cove, a stevedore's foreman, was charged with bigamy, came on again before Mr. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Hemming appeared for the prosecution; the accused was unrepresented,

Emily Applin, the prosecutrix, deposed: I am nearly 17 years old, and before I went through the ceremony of marriage with the accused, I lived with a Mr. and Mrs. Chapman. I have known the accused for about 4 years.

Mr. Hemming: Did he represent himself a widower?

Witness: No; he told me he had married a native woman, but it was no marriage at all. I used to say to him that I believed it was a legal one, and he then left the house and returned with a letter which Mrs. Chapman read, and which stated that his marriage with the Mussulman woman was null and void. The accused pretended that the letter came from a minister. I did not marry the accused until a long time after this. I agreed to marry the accused, and Mr. Forgan performed the marriage at the Scotch Church.

Cove cross-examined the prosecutrix, who stated: Mr. Chapman was the only one against our marriage. He said to me, "please yourself."

Cove: It was kept secret from him. Wasn't he in bed the morning of the marriage, and every thing arranged by Mrs. Chapman?

Witness: I do not know.

Was it not arranged that you and Mrs. Chapman were to meet me at the market, and we were to go to the church to be married?

Witness: Yes, it was arranged to meet that way.

Did not Mrs. Chapman arrange everything?

Witness: Yes, she went to the minister and did everything.

You stated here that your name was Emily Applin; does any one know you by that name?

Witness: I was christened in the name of Emily Hasagan, and Mrs Chapman reared me, and when I was married I gave the name of Applin. She told me that was my father's name.

Re-examined: I do not remember when I was christened, but I know the name by my baptismal certificate. (Certificate shown witness.) This is the certificate. I notice the word "Has," which is in different ink to the names of Emily Augusta Gertrude.

Having looked at the certificate, can you say you were christened Hasagan?

Witness: I can't.

Were you practically forced into this marriage by Mrs. Chapman?

Witness: No, I married of my own accord because Mrs. Chapman was going home.

Mr. Cooper: You see the parents' names have not been entered in this certificate.

Mr. Hemming: No, that's just it. If Mr and Mrs. Chapman were her parents, their names would have been entered.

Mr. Hemming said that was his case, except as far as he wanted to prove the certificates. Practically the prisoner's case was that he went through the form of matrimony with the Mussulman woman knowing it to be not a binding ceremony, and that Mr. Rowe lent himself to the transaction, therefore that marriage was not legal, and this one with the prosecutrix was.

The case was then adjourned at this stage.

AN ENGINE DRIVER IN TROUBLE.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Joseph Alliston Lovett, an engine driver in the employ of Messrs. Kirby and Co., was charged before Mr. Webb with doing a rash and negligent act, by running over a boy, Dewjee Kessowjee, with his train and causing his death at the Bori Bunder.

Mr. Little, public prosecutor, prosecuted; and Mr. Lynch of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended the accused.

On the 22nd October Inspector Guider laid the following information:—

I am an inspector of police in charge of the 3rd section, A Division. On Friday, the 9th inst., a boy named Dewjee Kessowjee was run over and killed at Bori Bunder by several railway trucks engaged in removing earth from the new dock works. These trucks were being driven by a locomotive train engine worked by one Charles Lovett. From enquiries that I made, I learn that there was a great number of persons assembled near the scene where the boy was run over, owing to its being a bunder for landing grass, which is supplied through the town and island of Bombay. No person or persons were present to warn people of the approach of the train as is required under the agreement entered into between the Port Trustees and the contractor, nor was the railway line in any way enclosed or fenced to prevent the public from using it at this particular spot, which is a level crossing of a road leading from the bunder to the Frere Road. The railway line approaching this spot does so in a curve and a train approaching cannot be observed until within a short distance, owing to a building intervening and obstructing the view. The driver, Charles Lovett, did not take the precaution to see whether the level crossing was protected as required by the agreement, considering the difficult situation of the line, and the number of persons assembled, and through his negligence caused the death of the said boy, I, therefore, pray that process may be issued against him under sections 283 and 287 of the Indian Penal Code, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Little said that there were a few mistakes in the information.

Mr. Lynch, however, asked his Worship to allow him to cross-examine the witness on the information.

This was allowed.

Mr. Lynch: Well, Mr. Guider, this is your information on oath?

Inspector Guider: Yes.

Q.—You know that such an information is a solemn document.

A.—Yes.

Q.—In your information you state that a boy was run over on the 9th. Is that so?

A.—No, that was a mistake; it was the 8th.

Q.—You also say that the accused's name is Charles Lovett.

A.—I was told so by an European assistant in the firm of Messrs. Kirby & Co.

Q.—As a matter of fact his name is not Charles Lovett, but Joseph Alliston Lovett. We might take an objection to that, your Worship, but I am not come to make technical objections here. The name in the charge sheet was accordingly changed.

Mr. Lynch: You say that signals should be erected at crossings or elsewhere to warn persons of the approach of a train. Where did you find this clause? Inspector Guider read a paragraph from a specification of the contract between the Port Trustees and Messrs. Kirby and Co., which entailed the erection of signals where the engineer orders.

Inspector Guider knew that the driver was not a party to this agreement, but thought that the driver was cognisant of the specifications, and that he was obliged to carry out those which related to the direction of the machinery under his charge. He charged the accused with not taking sufficient precautions to see that the road over which he was about to pass was clear, and that he was safe to move on without causing injury to any persons who might be about.

Mr. Lynch: What precautions ought he to have taken?

Witness: He ought to have seen that it was perfectly safe to have driven his engine and wagons over the level crossing.

Mr. Lynch: Do you blame the driver for the fact that the track was unprotected by a fencing?

Witness: No. But that is all the more reason for him to be particularly careful.

Q.—You know that trains are driven at four miles an hour.

A.—That is the rate they are supposed to travel at. I do not know whether they do or not.

Q.—That was the rate at which the train which ran over this poor boy was running?

A.—No, I believe it was going at a greater speed. This was from information I had received.

Witness further said that, in delaying his application for a summons from the 8th to the 22nd October, was due to the instructions he received from his superior, Mr. Sweeney, the Superintendent of the Division, who had consulted the public prosecutor on the subject. The spot where the accident occurred was certainly a public crossing. At least the spot pointed out to the witness was on the public crossing.

Mr. Lynch then produced a plan of the property, and asked the witness to point out the exact spot of the accident.

Mr. Little here suggested that his Worship in company with himself, Mr. Lynch, and the other parties concerned should visit the spot, and that Mr. Kirby should run a train across the level crossing, the accused having charge of the engine. His Worship would then see if the train made sufficient noise to attract the attention of persons about, and if sufficient precaution was taken by the driver to insure the safety of them.

This proposition was eventually agreed to, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following are the season reports of the Bombay Presidency for the week ending the 9th instant:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and Ghorabari nil, 40 and 36 respectively.

Shikarpur.—Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue. Small-pox in three, fever in ten and cattle-disease in four talukas. Rice, wheat and jowari in Shikarpur 20, 26 and 38; Sukkur 20, 28 and 40; and Larkhana 20, 27 and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad—Kharif harvesting still continues in some talukas; cotton crops injured by worms in Sakrand Taluka; preparations for rabi cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25½, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20 and red 26 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi sowings and kharif harvest still in progress. Slight fever. Wheat 26, jowari 42, bajri 42 and rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Reaping of kharif in progress; rabi crops healthy. Slight fever in Dholka Taluka. Wheat and bajri 32 pounds per rupee each.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif and rabi operations progressing. Fever prevalent in Dohad, Kalol and Halol. Wheat 22, bajri 33 and maize 75.

Kaira.—Reaping of kharif completed; sowing of rabi progressing. Slight fever in Matar, Mehmadabad, Kapadvanj, Nadiad and Thasra Talukas. Small-pox among cattle in one village of Mehmadabad Taluka. Bajri 35, wheat 25½, and rice 21 pounds.

Broach.—No rain, standing crops good; sowing of wheat and lang in progress. Slight fever in Vagra, Amod and Jambusar Talukas. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Crops healthy; reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Balsar, and Mandvi Talukas. Jowari 35 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Cold weather has begun. No rain except 26 cents in Frandol. Standing crops good. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Fever in Sayda only. Public health generally good. Wheat 33 pounds 12 tolas, and bajri 45 pounds 8 tolas.

Nasik.—No rain. Kharif crops being cut, and rabi sowings in progress. Public health good. Wheat 31, bajri 36 29-40 and rice 20 33-40.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature fell from 4 deg. warm on 3rd to 1 deg. cool on 8th and then rose to nil on 9th. Vapour in air excessive on 3rd and 4th, afterwards normal. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi in progress. Fever in six talukas; cattle-disease in three. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 8th instant).—Slight fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha Talukas; cattle-disease in Alibag, Panvel, Roha, Mangaon and Mahad Talukas. Crops good; corn ripe; reaping commenced. Rice second sort 24 pounds 15 tolas and tur dal second sort 20 pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—No rain. Reaping still in progress; paddy and warkas crops slightly injured by insects and blight in northern talukas. Fever in four and cattle-disease in six talukas. Public health generally good. Nagli 17-50, vari 16-24 and rice 11-24.

Poona.—No rain in the district. Crops good; reaping of bajri and sowing of rabi in progress in six talukas; reaping and sowing in Indapur and Junnar completed. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli Talukas. Bajri 41 and jowari 61 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—No rain. Reaping of kharif in progress; sowing of rabi deferred in Shrigonda and Jamkhed owing to damp. Public health good. Bajri average 50 and jowari 70 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Barsi 46, in Madha 12 and in Sangola 10 cents. Reaping of kharif crops in progress; rabi crops on the whole doing well. Cattle-disease in Barsi Taluka. Public health good. Jowari 73 and bajri 51 pounds.

Satara.—Standing kharif crops well; rabi crops slightly suffered from excessive rain in 3 or 4 talukas. Public health very good. Bajri 44-10 and jowari 45-4.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Kharif reaping in progress; wheat and gram sowing in progress. Slight fever and ague in Badami, Jowari 59 and bajri 60 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain in Belgaum 37 cents, total 39 inches 22 cents; elsewhere from 1 inch 10 cents in Chandgad to 3 cents in Athni; none in Hukeri, Parasgad, Murgod, Shampgaon and Khanapur. Kharif crops doing well; reaping of rice and bajri progressing; jowari crop in ear; sowing elsewhere of wheat and gram nearly completed. Jowari and bajri 48 pounds per rupee each.

Dharwar.—Slight rain at three stations, viz., Kod and Karajgi 10 cents and Mugud 12 cents. Rice crops being reaped; early jowari good; sowing of late crops in progress. Slight cattle-disease in Kod and Kalghatgi; fever in Bankapur, Hangal, Kod and Kualgatgi. Rice 23 and jowari 55 pounds per rupee.

Kanara,—No rain, land winds set in. Rice, betelnut and cardamon crops good; rice harvest contines above ghat. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health good. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. General health fair. Harvesting of bajri completed in some parts and in others progressing; sowing of wheat in progress. Wheat 30 bajri 28 and jowari 38 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather getting cool. Harvesting of bajri and jowari in progress. Fever prevailing. Bajri 32, jowari 40 and wheat 30 pounds per rupee.

FINDING A HUSBAND FOR A THAKORE'S DAUGHTER.

MR. PESTONJI JEHANGIR, acting Talukdari Settlement Officer, in his report for 1885-6, gives the following account of his difficulties in finding a suitable husband for a Thakore's daughter:—

"The estate of Makhiav in Sanand has not been able to pay in full this year the estimated contribution towards the liquidation of its debt, nor will it be able to do so the next year—not because there has been any falling off in the income, but because of the extraordinary expenditure that turned up on account of the marriage of the late Thakore's daughter, Jethiba. The question of making an allowance for the marriage of this young lady was referred to in previous reports. Her friends were in search of a suitable husband for several years, and had experienced many disappointments. I, too, at their request, tried my hand at matchmaking in two or three places, but did not succeed, as the "Darbars" were already engaged or were content with the present number of their matrimonial alliances. They at last hit upon one in Marwar; and I am glad she has been married. Her unmarried state was naturally a source of great anxiety to her friends, particularly as she was growing in years. An allowance of Rs. 8,000 was made for her marriage expenses. A moiety of this sum has been met from this year's revenue, and the other moiety has been borrowed from a Saokar in Ahmedabad, who will be paid from the next year's income. The interest on the Government loan and a small sum in part payment of the principal have been paid into the Government treasury from this year's income." Mr. Pestonjee had also other domestic difficulties to avert:—"But while I was not yet done with providing for this deficit, another heavy item of expenditure confronted me. To my great consternation the news of the demise of the late Thakore's mother, Shahaba, was brought to me, accompanied by a demand for a large sum of money for her death expenses. These two domestic occurrences in the Thakore's family—the marriage of the daughter and the death of the mother—happening almost together, threatened to cause a very serious disturbance in my estimates; and I much lamented the old lady's untimely death on my own account. But I managed to get over the difficulty by giving a sort of a contract for this expenditure to a male member of the family. I told him I had no cash to give; but that I would allow him to enjoy for two years the proceeds of Sahaba's jivai lands which have reverted to the estate; and that he should manage the expenses within this income, any loss or gain that might result being his. He accepted the bargain; and I, for the moment, imagined that Shahaba had lived two years longer."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT JUBBULPORE.

PRIVATE MITCHELL CONNOR, of the West Riding Regiment, a time-expired man of the Rest Camp, has been committed to the Sessions by Colonel Hallet, Cantonment Magistrate of Jubbulpore, on a charge of highway robbery after sunset. It appears that Messrs. Duffil and Foley, employés of the G. I. P. Railway, were accompanying a belated gunner to the Rest Camp. When passing boundary pillar No. 3, near the Commissioner's Court, they were suddenly attacked by eight or nine men who made a rush at them from behind a hedge. The gunner was knocked down and Mr. Duffil, in the scuffle, was relieved of his railway watch. The gunner picked himself up and ran off to try and obtain the help of the Regiment Police, but fell in on the way with a picket of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who arrested him for being out of camp bounds without leave and took him to the quarter guard. Some time after, Private Michael Connor strolled into the guard-room and gave a railway watch to a prisoner who had been confined there since 5 P.M., asking him to keep the watch for him. Next morning the gunner happened to tell the Corporal of the guard that he had been in company the night before with two civilians, one of whom had been robbed of a railway watch. Shortly after Private Connor turned up and demanded the watch of the man to whom he had entrusted it. This man, however, denied all knowledge of the watch; and, as a matter of fact, he had dropped it shortly after receiving it, not being strictly sober, and it had been picked up by another soldier who gave it to the Corporal of the guard. Private Connor not being able to get the watch from the man he had given it to, went and complained to the Corporal, whose suspicions being aroused reported the matter to the Sergeant Major who arrested Connor. Messrs. Duffil and Foley went down to the Rest Camp to make a complaint, and the former was then asked to make a charge to the civil police, who, on his doing so, took up the case. Connor's explanation was that he was going to the Rest Camp between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the robbery and he met another soldier (whom, however, he could not identify) who asked him to take the watch to the prisoner at the guard-room.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

189-85—Nanu and H.—Walji Assur vs. Hemraj Luckmidas and others—H. C. and B., M. M. Munshi and M. B. Barbhaya. Part heard.

284-85—In person—Halimabai and another vs. Mahadoo Babaji and another—Balkrishna and B.

9-85—Khunderao M.—Thucker Jaitha Runsord and another vs. Kanamul Ballaram and others—Hore, C. and B.

455-85—Tyabji and D.—Suckinabee and another vs. Mahomed Khan Sitab Khan and another.

345-85—Chalk and W.—Anundrao Narayen Balaji vs. Shridhur Pandurung Wassudeo—Payne, G. and S.

14-83—Mirza H. K.—C. A. Turner vs. Hashum Hason Bhicoo and others—Crawford and B., Tyabji and D., and In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

84-85—Jefferson, B. and D.—Runchordas Chuturbhuj vs Khimji Dhunji and others—Crawford and B. Part heard.

360-84—Jefferson, B. and D.—Rehmatbai vs. Khumissa Essack and others—Bomonji and H. Part heard.

539-76—Little, S., F. and N.—Lukmidas Khimji and another vs Maneckvahoo and others.—Hore, C. and B.

154-86—Thakuridas, D. and C.—Ludhabhai Ebrahim vs. Bai Hurkore and another.

74-85—Chalk and W.—Thucker Pitamber Soonderji vs. Cassibai—Jefferson, B. and D.

265-85—Chalk and W.—Sadashiv Gambheerchund vs. Gopekison Sadaising and others—Macfarlane and E.

442-85—Ardesir, H. and D.—Cooverjee Dhanjibhoy Patel vs. Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Little, S., F. and N.

141-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Keshowlal Purbhoodas and others—W. and B. and H. C. and B.

139-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

140-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nathoobhai Shamlal vs. Magonlal Maneckchund and others—Hore, C. and B.

For hearing the petition of Jamnadas Lulloobhoy.

532-72—Tyabji and D.—Chalk and W. for petitioner Kalidas Meghji vs. Ambavahoo—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

216-86—Ardesir, H. and D.—H. F. Soares vs. Daya Mathoora and another—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

341-86—Mirza H. K.—Sonee Munji Ramji and others vs. Sonee Karson Ranna and others—Shamrao P., T. H. Pearse, and in person. Part heard.

Long Causes.

143-86—Mulji B. B.—Dharsibhoy Jussa vs. Nursoo Dhurmaji—Wilkin and B.

231-86—Thakurdas, D. and C.—Jaitha Huridas vsl Purshotum Meghji and another—Tyabji and D.

232-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Purshotumdas Sewlal and another vs. Bai Mungulbai and another—Payne, G. and S.

237-86—Jefferson, B. and D.—Jambai vs. Canji Anunji and another.—Crawford and B.

242-86—M. H. Khan—(For pauper)—Succoobai vs. Lukhmidas Dharamsey.—In person.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10th November, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·741
Temperature of the Air	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	·595
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, NE, NNE, NE, NNE, NNW, NNE, NE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263
Fall of Rain	0·00
Dew Point	0·00
Total Fall during month	99·13
year	0·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 11th Nov	

* From midnight to midnight.

A GERMAN VIEW OF LONDON.

AT the time of the first industrial exhibition, when London was, so to speak, first discovered by Germans, a Frenchman and an Englishman were discussing the advantages of their capitals on board a steamer bound for Hamburg. The Frenchman counted up the number of monumental edifices at Paris, compared to which London had nothing to show. That was only a matter of appearences, retorted the Englishman, because Paris was a small town where everything was crowded together. The Frenchman was struck dumb at this remark, and the rest of us laughed. When we arrived at Hamburg, all traffic was stopped at the first street corner, because two vehicles had come into collision, and it was a long while before, after a great deal of scolding and shouting, we could pass on. We looked at each other and thought "how smoothly did the tenfold row of carts and carriages roll along in London!" I have often thought of this incident when, after a long interval, I returned to London. Yes, it is no exaggeration to say that Paris, Rome, Berlin, and Vienna are small towns compared to this sea of houses, which still grows faster than any of the other capitals. The English themselves are beginning to ask where the end of this town will be, and people, on making excursions, are surprised to see that there are yet some rural parts to be found. The extension of London would be impossible without the railway which connects the great lines with each other and the outskirts with the centre. "A splendid invention!" say Londoners, but a stranger sees its shady sides as well. It is true the numberless multitude of men who are "something in the city" would have to live for hours in a tram or bus without the Underground Railway which enables them to reach their offices in twenty to twenty-five minutes. And the hurry, the stops of half-minutes, the looking for the right train, the changing from one train to the other, and the far larger measure of attention and activity which in England is required from travellers, are things to which one may become accustomed. But the atmosphere is terrible. Even where the line runs above or between houses, tunnels and covered stations are frequent, and the name of Underground is but too well deserved. . . . At the stations and other places one is often tempted to doubt whether the English are really the practical nation, for which they are so much admired. The inside walls are all covered with placards, in the midst of which the name of the station appears; next to and all around it are the names of the commercial firms, apparently printed unintentionally exactly like the name of the station, and sometimes an advertisement is made more prominent by the introduction of a bad joke, such as for instance, by advertising a certain kind of mustard as "mustard station." Omnibuses are similarly swamped with advertisements, and the names of streets and localities, which, after all, are of more importance to the public than the address of manufacturers of soap, pills, or clothes, are crowded into the smallest possible place. Of course; for the Londoner himself knows his way, and of the stranger no one takes any notice. It is the same with the names of streets. There is no regularity because every parish is independent the writing often becomes quite illegible through smoke and rain, but again, what does it matter, since all the inhabitants know their whereabouts. If it were not for the policeman, whose civility is above all praise, strangers would often be at their wits' end. To ask passers-by is not always advisable. An Englishman advises to ask in a shop, "because a Londoner only speaks an untruth in his own house if he can do a stroke of business by it;" but this advice it is not always possible to follow in districts where shops are few and far between. . . . Trams, by the way, are not considered fashionable, and are just allowed to touch the borders of the wealthy quarters, while omnibuses are everywhere admitted. The gods only know the reason for this classification. One of the curiosities of the London streets is that the roofs of trams, and buses, which are often occupied by ladies, have no solid enclosure, but merely an iron bar, so that anything which one might drop rolls at once down into the street. If now and then a board is put up along the whole length of the carriage, it is only because the board holds an advertisement. In the face of such facts one is tempted to ask whether the English, great travellers as they are, do not notice the better arrangements in other countries; and in answer to this question it must be said that they blind themselves on purpose to everything foreign. Even the best educated and unprejudiced Briton is astoundingly dense in this respect. An Englishman has always been, and still continues to be, the most perfect of God's creatures—his customs are right, and what he does not like is indecent, or at least unnecessary.—*Deutsche Zeitong.*

A STRANGER WITHIN OUR GATES.

UNDER this heading the *Daily News* publishes a second letter by a Cingalese visitor to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition:—

I wrote many letters to you, but from you I only got one short letter. Why don't you write? You do not know how anxious we are to know about Ceylon news. Now when I feel it, I come to know why the English people always write letters by every steamer. The mail here for Ceylon closes every Thursday, and for India every Friday. The Post Office is a very big building—so big that your head will pain if you look up to the top. The Colombo Post Office could be put into one room of the London Post Office. There must be thousands employed, for I am told the mails close every five minutes for all parts of the country. The gentleman in charge before, I hear, was a blind man; now it is a relation of our rajaruwa Sir Arthur Gordon.

You see how clever the English are!—even a blind man could do all the business of a big office, and I believe it. You must see the big horse bandies carrying parcels. They are so many. The Post Office is near the Mansion House. This is the place where there is a Police Court, and the Magistrate stays there. It appears every year a new man is made Magistrate, and his business is to give balls and dinners to everybody who comes to this country. He has forgotten us, but who knows if he is not going to give us a special invitation? I here this is the house that Mr. Rama Nathan went to, and met the Prince of Wales. There is a place called Fleet-street, near Charing Cross, very dirty-looking and narrow. From here all the newspapers are sent. You remember the picture papers you sometimes see, the *Graphic* and the *London News*? They are printed here. I learn there are hundreds of newspapers published in England, but the chief ones are printed in this place.

The Government are only afraid of one paper. I am told the name is *Thunder*. I said it was the same thing in Ceylon. No paper can thunder so loud as one paper when it is angry. You ought to listen to little boys without shoes making a noise selling newspapers. A friend tells me they make such a noise to keep them warm, owing to the cold weather. It must be true, for at night I shake so much—it is so cold.

Now I must tell you about the Bank of England. It is such a fine place. You must know that Sir Brich is the Manager of the Bank. He gets a big salary, about 5,000*l*. What are your Bank Buildings! You must see here, the Bank is always full of people changing cheques and notes, and the noise of pounds can be heard a long way. The few rupees I brought I cannot change here. Everything is pounds, shillings, and pence, like formerly in Ceylon. For my rupee I can get only 1s. 3d. This is a great loss. I can't understand it. If the Ceylon currency was not changed, I could have got a sovereign for my ten-rupee note! I went to see St. Paul's Church again, but it was closed. I saw something in gold letters, like Dutch, on the top of the door, but could not make out what it was. It must be, I think, something about the Church. There is another place which we saw. It is, I think, a monument to some great man buried, and has four large lions on it. This is very grand. There is nothing like it in Colombo, or I would mention it. It is called a Square, but I don't recollect the name. Mr. Van Cuylenberg came to the Ceylon Court and spoke a long time to us. He said he had been shooting like the Volunteers, but did not win any prize.

When we came by steamer we came through a country called France. I am told the people of that country are better looking than the English. It must be true, for I saw many. In this country the English come first, then the Scotch, and the last, Irish. The last class is the worst class. It is these people who are fighting about the Island of Ireland. I hear Mr. Gladstone has lost, and that a Lord has got the election. Still people talk about Ireland. Why, I don't know. An old lady called on us once and inquired about the Ministers of Colombo. I, of course, gave a lot of news. After a long time we saw Mr. Wall. He gave a lecture about Ceylon. He looks quite old. He did not speak to me.

Still a large number of people come to the Exhibition. In one day 32,000 people came. People from all countries I have seen—Africans, Maoris, Fijians, Cypriotes, Rajpoots, Chinese, Japanese, Russians, French, Americans, and women with clothes like the Rodiyas. Men with a string of skulls round their necks, some with feathers on the head, in the ears, with bows and arrows; Zulus with assegais, Arabs, Egyptians, Africans with paint on the face, and many others. Who thought when I first said I would come to England on account of the sea, that I would see peoples of all the world? It must be owing to this that everybody likes to see England. You could learn more in one day in London, I think, than one year in Ceylon. There is so much of bad and good.

You will be surprised to hear that brandy and whisky cannot be got everywhere here. Everybody drinks beer, and it is strong beer. There are no liquor shops like the Pettah main street with a back door to let people in. The gin-shop is called public-house, and each has a name on the door. The horsekeepers only drink gin. Saturday is a very bad day here. This must be pay-day. Every man goes to a beershop. Some take their wives, too, and drink and sing and fight. These are the places where the bad women come to and rob the men. It must be owing to this that the wives don't like their husbands and run away.

RUSSIAN PORT IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BLACK SEA.

RUSSIA is making rapid progress with the port improvements she has taken in hand in the Black Sea, and upon which she proposes to spend a million sterling. At Novorossisk, which is to be the outlet for the railways of the Cis-Caucasian region, the engineers have been at work for some time past, and nearly 1,000 navvies are being assembled for vigorous operations during the winter. The first work to be taken in hand is the construction of a mole of concrete, 900 yards long, which will terminate with a turret and lighthouse. The blocks of concrete to be used are to have an average weight of 27 tons, and many are already being placed in position. Along the mole a branch will be extended from the Rostoff-Vladikavkaz Railway. This will be employed principally for grain, of which the export from Novorossisk is expected to reach 100,000 tons a year. With regard to petroleum, which will rank next to corn as an article of export, a special haven will be erected on the opposite side of the new port. The bay of Novorossisk is so large that its land-locked waters afford means of establishing a dozen different ports, and thus there will be no difficulty in keeping one part of it devoted exclusively to petroleum. The site selected for the new port being situated on the side of the bay opposite to the town, the latter is to be dismantled and shifted thither. At Batoum, the works for enlarging the port are being pushed on under the guidance of M. Bunge, a nephew of the Minister of Finance, who is one of the contractors for the undertaking. The cost of the improvement will be £380,000, and most of the work is to be completed within a twelvemonth.—*Engineering.*

THE NEW ROUTE TO INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE *Montreal Herald* of October 8 says that Mr. Everett Frazar, whose name has become familiar through his connexion with the first tea shipments from China and Japan over the Canadian Pacific Railway, has recently gone all over the route, seen all the leading officials, visited all the principal trade centres in Canada, and fully informed himself in regard to the wants and wishes of the tea merchants, not in Canada only, but in the Western States and all points that are likely to have their tea shipments conveyed in connexion with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Mr. Frazar states that the tea importers in the United States and Canada are more than satisfied with the quick despatch given to their orders and the excellent condition in which their consignments have reached them. Mr. Frazar is a firm believer in the future of the Canadian Pacific route in connexion with the growth and successful operation of the tea trade. The W. B. Flint, the pioneer vessel of the trade, he said, had arrived and discharged her cargo of 17,500 packages in excellent order. One-half of this cargo was for the United States and one-half for Canada; and the superiority of the route to the east lay in the case and speed with which the various consignments were taken to their destinations, the first cargo by the W. B. Flint being delivered into Montreal in 47 days and into New York in 49 days. All the teas for the Western States leave the Canadian Pacific line at Emerson, going down to Glyndon on the Northern Pacific, a distance of only 224 miles, and occupying not over ten hours. From that point, *via* the Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis road, it is rapidly conveyed to Chicago, St. Louis, and the other wholesale points in the interior. The eastern distribution is made at Brockville, the cars crossing the St. Lawrence at Brockville without breaking bulk and passing on over the Utica and Black River road to Albany and thence to New York. That portion of the cargo destined for Boston and the New England States continues on the Canadian Pacific to Montreal and crosses the boundary at Burlington, Vermont. This route gives every possible convenience to importers of teas into Canada and the United States and practically puts all on the same footing, as the consignments can be dropped off *en passant*, obviating transshipment, &c. The great natural route from China and Japan to Canada and the United States is across the Pacific Ocean and not by the circuitous and hot route *via* the Suez Canal, which takes extra time, requires extra freight and insurance, and an enormous amount of extra handling out of New York, which is decidedly objectionable. When the company's new steamers are running, the voyage between Vancouver and Yokohama will be made in 12 or 13 days, which will be a great saving of time over the present voyages between San Francisco and Japan. Another advantage the new route will have will be the facility and cheapness with which their steamers can coal, either at Departure Bay, 60 miles distant, or at their own dock with coal brought down from the interior. The second cargo—that of the Flora P. Stafford—comprised 27,000 packages of Japan teas, curios, rice, and sundries. It required six trains of 70 33 ft. cars, each of 40,000lb. capacity, to convey this cargo across the Continent. Mr. Frazar was in Port Moody for three days arranging matters of detail, and great improvements in the charge, handling, and forwarding were made on the second cargo. The business is new to the company, but every disposition to gain by experience is shown throughout the whole staff of officials. Out of 23,000 packages which had been unloaded when Mr. Frazer left Port Moody on Saturday, not one had been damaged, which is a most extraordinary outturn. Captain Smith, of the Stafford, expressed himself so well pleased with his treatment in Yokohama and Port Moody that he would be only too glad to return for another cargo. The next tea vessel will be the barque Zorova, with 6,000 packages. She was out 35 days from Yokohama on the 8th inst. and will have arrived by this time. The fourth will be the British barque Carrie Delap, with about 35,000 packages, which sailed on the 25th of August and will arrive sometime this month

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

THE prominent feature in the business record of the week is the further recovery of ¼d. in the sterling value of the rupee, which now stands at a level it has not touched since the beginning of April last. This afternoon the appearance of the market seems rather to indicate that the turning point has been reached for the time being, but the rise hitherto has been so entirely due to other than Bombay influences that we may not be in the best position here for estimating reliably the probable course of rates. One noticeable indication though there is on the surface in the fact that Calcutta after having led the advance for some time seems now to be hanging fire, and a day or two of quietness in that quarter would be sufficient to prepare the way for a reactionary movement. Remitters, moreover, show an inclination to buy pretty freely at the figures touched to-day, and as there is a fair extent of import business doing this constitutes an influence of some weight even if it were not assisted by the equally apparent disinclination to sell bills on the part of exporters. This latter feature of course is not altogether owing to Exchange The quietness of the home markets and the light supplies of produce being quite as much if not more in the way of shipping operations, still the one cause assists the other and all jointly tend in the same direction. Freights under the circumstances are naturally very dull, 15s. to 16s. 3d. per ton being the quoted rates for steamers, but even at this low level tonnage looks like being in excess of requirements in the immediate future, so limited are the movements from the interior of the more bulky descriptions of produce. Cotton and Gingelly are the only articles which at the moment show in excess of the corresponding period of last year, and the former does not tell much on Freights until well on in the season, while the latter all told is a comparatively small item except for the Mediterranean ports. The encouraging feature in the outlook is the satisfactory character of the reports regarding the growing crops. Cotton perhaps will not be all it one time promised to be in the matter of quality, the October rains having caused considerable damage in the shape of black leaf stain and crushed seed, but the quantity looks like being over the average, while Wheat and Seeds are said to be getting a fair start.

MONEY.—The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay showed an increase of upwards of 27 lakhs in the Cash Balance, while the actual trade demand exhibited a diminution of about 40 lakhs. This naturally enough led to a reduction in the official rate of discount at the usual board meeting on Wednesday from 6 to 5 per cent., and the only question now seems to be whether another downward movement may not have to take place next week. The course of the open market certainly seems to warrant it as advances can be got outside on Government Paper at 3 per cent., at the same time the Bank authorities will naturally be averse to lowering rates so late on with the new season rapidly coming nearer. From Calcutta we learn by wire to-day that the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal has increased by nearly 16 lakhs.

EXCHANGE.—In spite of local influences to the contrary in the shape of easier money, a fair demand for remittance and a very limited amount of private paper offering Sterling Exchange has ruled firm throughout the week with an average advance of ¼d. per rupee. We closed last Thursday with the reverse of a strong feeling on the basis of 1s. 5 19 32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5 13-16d. for 3 months' Credits. On Friday and Saturday, with Calcutta closed, the general tone was inactive, although rates steadied up about 1-32d., and on Monday a further 1-32d. was gained without any very decided strength being apparent. On Tuesday, however, the upward movement aided by a slight rise in Bar Silver, and the advice of 10 lakhs of Council drafts having been placed in London at 1s. 5 11-16d., assumed a more definite character, and rates rose 1-16d., which was followed by 3-32d. on Wednesday. This morning with Silver reported up to 46½d. per oz. and the weekly biddings for Council drafts resulting in 20 lakhs of bills finding buyers at 1s. 5 13-16d., and 17½ lakhs of wire transfers at 1s. 5¾d., we opened strong to a further advance of 1-16d., but under the influence of a considerable demand for Bank paper and very few private bills being offered a portion of this was lost during the afternoon, and we close at the following quotations for this mail :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer.	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5¾d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 5 29-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 6d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 6 1-16d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 6 7-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 6 3-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 6¼d.	"
Francs	3 "	1·91	"
Do.	6 "	1·92½	"

For future delivery the Banks were fairly willing drawers up to this morning, and rates in consequence gradually hardened until at one time within 1-32d. of the November rate could have been obtained for delivery during the spring months, but this afternoon there has been more disposition to insist on getting simultaneous cover which has necessarily restricted business, as merchants partly owing to the limited extent of their operations in produce and partly to a want of belief in the permanence of the present level are offering next to nothing of their own bills. Whether in so doing they are taking a correct view of the market time will show, but there can be little doubt that the rise of the past few days has not been regarded with the same confidence as the previous movements up to, say 1s. 5¾d. for demand. We are now close upon the level of Silver moreover, and although we are always hearing that it is scarce or that the Continent is absorbing the supplies, a fair amount of the metal somehow comes to the front when it is really wanted.

The following is the statement of Silver in the Mint as published in to-day's *Government Gazette* :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 30th October 1886	49,92,621
Silver received during the week	16,55,221
	66 47,842
New coin paid during the week	11.00,000
	55,47,842
Silver belonging to private individuals	15,82,191
	71,30,033
Last week	71,22,507

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The extent of the transactions in paper this week has been comparatively limited, and for Fours values have fluctuated very slightly, Rs. 97⅞ to 11-16 having been the ruling quotations, the latter at the close. Fours-and-a-half on the other hand have been decidedly weak, and from Rs. 102¾ have receded to Rs. 102½, which is the closing price to-day with sellers rather than buyers at that.

SHARES.—Notwithstanding the marked increase of ease in money the course of the Share market has continued downward, and in most instances where our quotations are changed they are in favour of buyers. In *Banks* the only movement to notice is in Bank of Bombays, which are the turn weaker at Rs. 722½. *Press* Companies are dull, and in Bombay and Sind we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in New Indian of Rs. 2½. It is in *Spinning and Weaving* concerns, however, that the dulness is most apparent, and that moreover not amongst the least favorite companies. Madras United have advanced Rs. 75, Manockjee Petit Rs. 22½, and Oriental Rs. 5, but these are exceptions. We quote a decline of Rs. 45 in Albert Edward, Rs. 40 in Luckmidas Khimjee, Rs. 20 in Empress and James Greaves, Rs. 15 in Connaught, Rs. 10 in Colaba, Framjee Petit, Southern India, and Howard and Bullough, and Rs. 5 in Alliance, City, Mazagon, Great Eastern, and Soonderdas. These movements, however, do not fully indicate the great dulness which rules the market, the fact being that in the majority of cases the current quotations are purely nominal. Why this state of things should prevail in the face of the favorable results which the Mills are generally earning is somewhat difficult to say. The only apparent reason would be that the public had already as much money in the industry as they cared to invest, yet that scarcely tallies with the fact that two new concerns of some magnitude have been projected and floated within the past few weeks. One thing no doubt has to be borne in mind that every new Mill started in some measure detracts from the value of the older concerns owing to the great improvements which have taken place in machinery, and it may be that investors are gradually becoming aware of this feature, and acting accordingly. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, Bombay-Burmah Trading have declined Rs. 125 in first and Rs. 50 in second issue. Kemp and Co., Ld., are Rs. 2 lower at Rs. 324. Port Cannings are weaker at Rs. 300. In Flour Mills business has been done in Bombay at Rs. 575, Bapty Bros. are offering at Rs. 120, and Western India at Rs. 100. Bombay Ice Co. have improved to Rs. 109.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a fair extent of business passing all round this week both in ready goods from the bazaar and in the shape of firm offers for future shipment. Higher Exchange has doubtless had a good deal to do with the latter as enabling dealers to import at a materially reduced rupee cost, but the clearances from second hands have mostly resulted from a steady up-country demand which promises well for the future of the season. The sales from the bazaar are variously estimated at 3,500 to 4,000 packages probably nearer the latter than the former, but prices are unchanged, although dealers have been perhaps more willing sellers in view of the possibility of replacing on rather better terms.

TWIST.—The demand for imported Yarns has been only moderate and at previous prices, but to arrive transactions to a fair extent are said to have taken place on a sterling basis. Local Yarns are not quite so strong as they were owing to less favorable advices from China, but 4,000 bales are nevertheless said to have been placed.

METALS.—*Copper* has declined about 8 annas per cwt. on the spot and 4 annas to arrive, the rise in Exchange having caused some pressure to sell. We now quote Braziers Rs. 34½ ready, Rs. 34 to arrive. *Yellow Metal* meets a somewhat limited demand and from the same cause as Copper has declined As. 4 to As. 6 per cwt. Braziers in cases we quote Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½ per cwt. *Iron* is in rather poor request, and for Bars we quote a decline of As. 8 per cwt. all round.

COALS.—Notwithstanding the depression in homeward freights there are free sellers of both Davison's West Hartley and Powell Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 15½ for early, Rs. 15 for distant shipment per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The telegraphic advices from home this week have been fairly steady in tone and the Washington Agricultural Bureau report received here to-day does not foreshadow apparently a crop much over last year, still we have had most inactive markets on this side with very limited buying for export. Native dealers keep prices up at within Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Candy of what they were a week ago, notwithstanding the rise in Exchange, by the persistency with which they cover in previous sales as opportunity offers, and some 4,000 bales have changed hands in this way during the week, but for export it is no exaggeration to say that there is nothing doing and almost no demand from the other side.

Some small parcels of New Cotton have now begun to arrive and we estimate we have received so far about

Bengals	5,000 bales
Khandeish	1,400 "
Berar	250 "
Hingunghaut	140 "
	6,790 bales in all.

This means an exceptionally early season and at this pace we may ship 60,000 or 70,000 bales of New Crop before the end of the year, but a good deal depends on the weather which is rather unsettled. The Chamber of Commerce reports published this morning only mention slight rain at Barsi and Hubli, but this evening there is steady rain here which if it has extended up-country would retard arrivals and tend to injure the quality. As it is the latter is not by any means all that could be wished. Native parcels of Bengals are very inferior and the small parcels of Khandeish and Omra Cotton show a good deal of black leaf, stained and Crushed Seed. The out-turn of the Crop in quantity, however, promises to exceed last especially in the Bhownugger and Mowa districts where the appearance of the plants is excellent.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Receipts.			
For the week	8,648	5,208	3,760
Since 1st January	1,418,339	1,013,338	1,565,334
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	1,177	755	1,207
Since 1st January	1,001,144	690,461	1,161,527
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	909	341	230
Since 1st January	50,288	57,370	95,172

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

Old Crop—		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Omra, F. G. F.	Ready	Rs. 165	= 3 25-32d.
Dhollera, Good	do.	" 173	= 3 31-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	do.	" 184	= 4 7-32d.
Westerns, F. G. F.	do	" 170	= 3 29-32d.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	do.	" 165	= 3 25-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 154	= 3 17-32d.
Do. Good	do.	" 147	= 3 13-32d.
Omra Fine (Staple)	March	" 190	= 4 11-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 180	= 4d.
Do. Good	do.	" 174	= 4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	" 166	= 3 15-16d.
Khandeish Good	January	" 171	= 3 15-16d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	" 165	= 3 25 32d.
Dhollera Fine,	April	" 188	= 4 9-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	" 183	= 4 3-16d.
Do. Good	do.	" 176	= 4 1-32d.
Ready Feb.	17s. 6d. exchange		1s. 6¼d.
January	18s. 9d.	"	1s. 6¼d.
March-April.	20s.	"	1s. 6 1-16d.

WHEAT.—Although home advises are not strong and Exchange has been going steadily against exporters, the paucity of supplies has prevented any giving way in prices which are very firmly held at last week's quotations, say :—

	Old	New April-May.
No. 1 Soft White	Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 4-7	Rs. 4-3-6 per cwt,
Soft Red	" 4-4	" 3 15-0 "
Hard Red	" 4-1	
Hard Yellow	" 4-11 to 4-14	
White Delhi	" 4-1-6	" 4-2-6

LINSEED is very firmly held at Rs. 6-12 for old ready and Rs. 6-6½ per cwt. for New Crop. Arrivals are small and stocks insignificant.

RAPESEED is almost out of stock and quotations are to some extent nominal at Rs. 5-15 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5-1 for Red Cawnpore. Now the prices are Rs. 5-12-6 and Rs. 5-2-6, respectively.

GINGELLY is arriving freely, but is mostly going under previous contracts. We quote small White Rs. 7-9 6, Mixed Rs. 7 per cwt.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Wheat—For the Week	157,318	267,348	170,288
" Since 1st Jan.	11,7-6,931	10,565,9-4	7,076,610
Linseed—For the Week	28,016	44,830	61,534
" Since 1st Jan.	3,549,068	4,928,329	3,9-3,169
Rapeseed—For the Week	8,774	17,797	27,302
" Since 1st Jan.	1,100,706	1,508,429	1,062,649
Gingelly Seed—For the Week	37,847	13,230	21,307
" Since 1st Jan.	1,056,248	1,041,2-8	853,517

For Bombay Bills and Stock List, see page 6.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3-4 GENERAL SUMMARY.
4 Arrival of the Viceroy in Bombay.
5-6-7 TELEGRAMS.
8 The Divine Comedy—An Italian Savant's Tour in India—VII.
9 Bombay Reforms—VI.
10 Jottings from Poona—Hyderabad Polo Tournament—Military.
11 The Volunteer Drill Season—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—The Late Hon. James Gibbs—The Health of Bombay.
12 The Municipal Administration of Bombay—Education in the State of Sangli.
13 Medical Degrees of the Bombay University—A Novel Application by a Native Christian—The Public Service Commission—CORRESPONDENCE : The Star in the East.
14 Sanitation at Ahmedabad—Cycling in Bombay—Affairs in the State of Miraj.
15-16 LEADING ARTICLES : The Afghan Boundary Mission—Mr. Ilbert.
17 LEADING ARTICLES : The Administration of Hyderabad—The Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
18 LEADING ARTICLES : Railway Obstructives at the India Office—The Municipality and Technical Education.
19 LEADING ARTICLE : Cavalry Training in India—The Native Press.
20 BENGAL—MADRAS—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB—BURMA—MISCELLANEOUS—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
21 Bombay Government Orders—Commercial Intelligence
22-23 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
24 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
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DENTAL SURGEON,
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IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkan, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
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NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON the CARRIAGES of Gentlemen going to the Apollo Bunder to meet H E. the VICEROY will put down at the head of the covered enclosure, and will then drive towards the Apollo Street, where they will be stacked. After 4-40 p.m., no carriages will be allowed down the Bunder Road, past the Sailors' Home.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1886.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

REILLY—In New Zealand, the wife of Captain B. L. P. Reilly, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

THE coming of the highest representative of the Queen, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is as usual heralded by proclamations and orders regulating ceremonial and rank, and in spite of careful adherence to precedent, is not unlikely to be followed by the usual criticism which betokens the spread of democratic doctrines, the increasing contact of the European and native worlds, and perhaps a consciousness that the State ritual resembles those of all churches in being always a little antiquate and conservative of the traditions and feelings of an older time. In India however peculiar considerations arise. The European community, though daily influenced by democratic and equalising changes at home, loyally recognizes the value of State ceremonial in an Oriental land, and submits with as much grace, not unmingled with regret, as it shows in acquiescing in the absence from here of representative government. The highest and most lavish display occurs when the Viceroy visits the Courts of native Princes : and these grand occasions are expressly excluded from the exact operation of all Warrants of Precedence, and left to "existing practice," which the Viceroy in Council alone interprets. To the Oriental mind, admission to the Durbar of a Chief is itself a plain mark of honour, and great significance attaches to the place assigned to any individual : the first open sign of an upstart favourite is often his taking precedence in undue order by the favour of the Chief, to the disgust, open or concealed, of the Nobles and officers of the State. The women too have their rivalries : and sometimes it is the wife who exhibits this sort of forwardness leading to open broils and revenges. At the Court of the Great Mogul, as well as that of the Peishwa of Poona, this tendency was corrected by the offices of State becoming hereditary, and remaining noble after the duties had become nominal. Something of the kind happened in England and all over Europe. The rank of nobility was once official, and time-honoured names unfold its meaning. The Duke was a leader of an army, and in becoming Commander-in-Chief the Duke of Connaught will merely resume as a duty what was once a matter of course. The Marquis was the warden of the frontier marches, and the Earl was an alderman. When the power of the nobility dwindled under the supremacy of the Tudors, rank and precedence assumed in their eyes more importance : and a law of Henry VIII. was passed which settles the precedence of all the peers and the highest officers of the Crown, including the princes of royal blood. That of the sons and daughters of peers was left as before to ancient usage and established custom, and still remains on that footing, in spite of the doctrine of law that commoners, though holding different grades, are nevertheless all peers among themselves, in respect of their want of nobility. A law of William and Mary gave the Speaker and the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal rank just below Barons ; and among Commoners, not children of Peers, Letters Patent give the first place to Knights of the Garter, Privy Councillors, the Chancellors of the Exchequer and the Duchy, the Chief Justices and the Judges. Below these, usage settles the place of Knights, the Law officers and Sergeants-at-Law : and in the same way, according to Blackstone, follow the great multitude of the Queen's lieges, classified as colonels, doctors, esquires, gentlemen, yeomen, tradesmen, artificers and labourers.

The English carried their own laws and customs to India, and in the Indian Warrants the student may read the constitutional doctrines of the English realm. It is the prerogative of the Crown to confer honour and personal distinctions : and so the Indian Warrant of Precedence issues of her Majesty's own good pleasure and under her Royal Sign Manual. All offices under the Crown, say the lawyers, carry honour with them : and the Privy Council have ruled that a member of the Legislative Council may insist on being described as "Honourable" in writs and plaints, the Crown having warranted his use of that prefix. "Here in India," to use the words familiar to church-goers, the English rules are followed substantially : "the Viceroy, the Governors, the Judges," stand in the Liturgy in the same order almost as in the Warrant. Then come military officers above the rank of Major General ; and then the Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The remainder of the list is divided into four classes : and altogether there are 77 grades of "persons holding appointments in the East Indies," and a large subsidiary list of persons not in the Civil Service, making above 50 more. The original classification was of Civil Servants and Military Officers—the first being senior and junior merchants, factors and writers. Recent years have led to the immense increase of grades, the classification being often of one appointment only, *e.g.*, the Archdeacons stand as class 37 just above Brigadiers General, while Consulting Engineers, Inspectors of Accounts or of Cotton Frauds, have places by themselves. It may be assumed that the grading was based on notions of relative official rank, and for this, as between the Army and Navy, there is a special table. Unmentioned persons take rank, it is explained, according to general usage which the Viceroy determines. Ladies of course have to be considered. They take place similar to their husbands ; but the wives of Peers and other personages not inferior to the daughters of Barons follow the wives of members of Council. The whole scheme is a vast attempt to reduce to rule the chaos of floating and often egotistical opinion about relative ranks. Her Majesty thus saves her obedient subjects all difficulty for the future : and adherence to rule among "the persons holding appointments" and their wives must have an infinitude of personal vanities and spites. The Warrant has the advantages of a Code : and if drafted by Whitley Stokes is his greatest and most original work, though somewhat intricate. There is another list regulating among our native fellow-subjects the precedence of Sirdars and officials relatively to honorary rank and University degrees. These all rank below the Chiefs known as Sirdars of the First Class ; and it is curious to notice that the highest place is given to a Judge of a Court of Small Causes. In England the title of his Honour has lately been conferred by the Queen on all county court judges. The next batch begins with "Rao Bahadurs," who are followed by Doctors of Law and Medicine ; the Doctor's degree in Divinity, which has been named "the Queen of Sciences," is excluded, as well as the recent degree in Music. Next come fellows of a British or Indian University, Masters in Engineering and Subordinate Judges. The wooden spoon is the Conciliator in the Deccan ; the last in the greater Warrant is the First Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf. These, two may, we suppose, be described as of undoubted rank, and their wives need fear no competition.

The generalizer from facts may draw some few rules explaining many things. *Imprimis* Calcutta towers above Madras and Bombay in respect of the higher appointments. Then the Viceroy's officers raise their heads over those of the local Government, and there is a grade below these, the Secretaries and Inspectors of Administrations, which word connotes Burma, Assam and the Central Provinces. The highest non-official is the Legislative Member of the Viceroy's Council, who is made only a little lower than the judges of the High Court ; and above all Major-Generals. But the hierachical style is maintained by placing the Legislative members at Bombay and Madras a few places lower, and him of Bengal lower still. But they all rank in the highest flight of the stair in close neighbourhood to the Secretaries and to the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities It is creditable to the Government that the last learned office has been rated so high : it indicates an Empire of ideas in the Indian Empire. All precedence of Civilians under 12 years of service, and of officers under the rank of Major, has disappeared. A special inclusion of Volunteer officers ought to be made, as, like the additional members of Council, they render that right honourable service which demands no pecuniary reward. All things change ; and even in the memory of many now living these Warrants show the flight of time. The senior merchants and their factors and writers have vanished into the past. with all the Honourable Company's service, the Bombay Artillery and the old Indian Navy. The Natives are taught to cherish the decorations meant in common parlance by C.S.I., C.I.E., B.A. and L.L.B. The exclusive privileges of an umbrella or several umbrellas, of a palanquin carried cross ways, or of a special dress of caste or rank, survive only in old tales and histories. But to the commonalty the old ways remain endeared ; and we doubt whether the new native sets his heart on the new prizes as much as his fathers did on the things that are gone. Still, the patel contests the right of his bullock to walk first at a feast, with as much expense and success in a Court of Law as the gentleman who got a decree of the Judicial Committee upholding his title of "Honourable." It is well that the struggle for honour should be so common : and we doubt whether any abolition of its outward show would please any class until democratic change has drifted us further away from the old anchorages of faith and conduct.

MR. THEODORE BECK, Principal of the Mahomedan College at Aligarh, is pretty certain to be asked to give evidence before the Public Service Commission, and it may be a convenient thing to examine him upon his letter to the Allahabad paper, in which he endeavours, as he says, to disengage a few of the question, involved in the inquiry. He writes very strongly against the rule by which native officials receive only two-thirds of the pay of English but not always in a fashion that the supporters of native claims would approve of. We should not for instance expect to hear from them a plea for the full pay of a native judge on the ground that if we give him only two-thirds as much as his English brother he may take bribes. The argument is well meant, but it is *gauche*, and not very well founded, and those in whose behalf it is put forward will not thank Mr. Beck for it. The answer to it is that if a native official will take bribes when he receives two-thirds the pay of English officials of the same rank, he will take them however high his pay may be made, for he is practically as well off as the Englishman—perhaps in these days of fallen exchange a little better. If in any single department of unofficial service in India natives and Europeans were paid at the same rate there would be some ground for the objection to the two-thirds rule. But the fact is notoriously the other way. The merchant or professional man in India who has to choose between employing a native and a European for a particular employment is often determined in favour of the native by the knowledge that he will have to pay him less—often much less than two-thirds the salary that a European would require. This confusion between actual and nominal inequality of pay keeps open a quite unnecessary controversy ; but until English writers on this subject have recognized the fact that a native judge on two thousand six hundred a month is as well off as his English colleague on four thousand rupees we cannot expect other people to take the right view of the matter. The rule would be as impolitic as Mr. Beck contends it is if it were true, as he says, that "it advertises every Englishman as an expensive drag on the finances, doing work which could be done cheaper by a native of India." But is not this very much like a begging of the question whether or not the Englishman is worthy of his hire ? Mr. Beck is sounder in his views about simultaneous competitive examinations in England and in India. He will doubtless cause pain and grief in Calcutta by condemning these as a method of selection which would prove fatal to the Empire, and *à fortiori* to the Bengalis. They may be confirmed in their faith, however, by the promise of present advantage which he connects with his forecast of future woe. We should see the service swamped with Bengalis in the first instance, he says ; it would then become intensely unpopular, and would presently smash up. That is how entrance through examinations in India would work on the Bengal side of the punkah. Mr. Beck does not specifically include Western India in his view ; but he speaks broadly enough to cover our own local circumstances when he asks that some precautions may be taken to insure that the different races of India are adequately represented. Unquestionably the race that would predominate in the service on this side if through simultaneous examinations in India and in England there were to be a sudden accession of natives to the service would be the Parsees. They would play here much the same part that the Bengalis would play elsewhere. The prospect may be encouraging enough to them, and if they gain a place in the service of the State it will be through their characteristic energy and intellectual plasticity. But what would their neighbours say ?

EDUCATION is perhaps in as backward a state in the Central Provinces as in any part of India. This backwardness is not so much the result of any defect in the educational system pursued in the Province as of the apathy of the people themselves. The authorities have gone more than half way towards meeting the public requirements in this respect, and have loyally adopted the recommendations of the Education Commission so far as local circumstances admit, but unhappily the people have not yet learnt to appreciate the advantages of education, so that the attempts of those in authority to "teach the young idea how to shoot" have as a general rule been more or less abortive. Still there is room for hope in the future. The people though apathetic are not wholly indifferent. In some districts indeed the inspectors are able to report the awakening of a "decided and increased interest" in the spread of knowledge on the part of the people, and where this has taken place there has also been progressive increase in the number of schools and scholars and in average attendance, swelling the amount of the receipts and reducing the burden to Government. But elsewhere the progress has not been so satisfactory, and there are some districts where no argument can penetrate the stolid indifference of the people. The total expenditure on education in 1885-86 was seven-and-a-half lakhs, being half a lakh in excess of the expenditure in the previous year.

REUTER brings us to-day an official anouncement of the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the command of the Bombay Army, and of the transfer of Sir Charles Arbuthnot to the Madras command. In Madras it will doubtless be wondered why the Bombay Commander-in-Chief has been preferred to Sir Henry Prendergast for the succession to Sir Herbert Macpherson. We assume that there are sufficiently good reasons for the arrangement, and that the explanation is not at all to be sought for in a necessity to provide for the General displaced by the appointment of the Duke of Connaught. This latter appointment will be received in the Bombay Army with general satisfaction. It is not alone a loyal attachment to the members of the reigning House which has led military society in this Presidency to anticipate with pleasure the prospect of the Duke's advancement to the command. He has proved himself in the camp and in the field to be a good soldier. He has the enthusiasm of his profession in no ordinary degree, and a capacity in which those who have seen him in command of a corps in the north recognize ample qualification for the responsible post now allotted to him. The Bombay Army has in recent years gained in effeciency, and in the prestige which comes of efficiency. There have been so many changes in its organization and its administration that it offers fewer opportunities to a reforming commander than it did a few years ago. Its first requirement is that the progress that it has lately made should be maintained. This at least the new Commander-in-Chief, who is industrious, very observant, and singularly successful in getting good work out of those who are under him, will be able to ensure.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL NOTES.

Oct. 19.

THE Dartford Manifesto of a new departure from Tory traditions in favour of progressive legislation may or may not have been intended as a bid for the Premiership. But it has given occasion already to a little rift in the lute which was scarcely expected at so early a date. The appropriation of Mr. Jesse Collin's three acres—even without the cow—was somewhat startling to those who desired to stand on the old lines ; and so was the proposal to put the tithes on the landlords so as to ease the many at the cost of the few. But it was rather the spirit breathed in Lord Randolph Churchill's speech than the measures sketched out which surprised and harassed many Conservatives The growling and the maledictions were not loud, but they were deep, and they evidently staggered the younger members of the party who are inclined to follow the younger and bolder leader rather than Lord Salisbury. The Premier is known to be in doubtful health, and he is obliged p rforce to take a less active part in the work of administration than was his wont. The transfer of power to other hands at no very remote period is regarded as inevitable, and the question is naturally whose those hands shall be. Lord Salisbury fatigued, Lord Randolph Churchill must take his place ; that every one admits, whether he approves the prospect or dreads it there is really no one else in the running. In this state of things the following gentlemen have taken time by the forelock in making known to Lord Randolph that they are prepared to accept and actively support the Dartford programme :—Mr. H. Matthews, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edward Clarke, Baron Henry de Worms, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Akers Douglas, Colonel Walrond, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Long, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Marriott. By way of a counterblast to the announcement of the accession of these gentlemen to the new Fourth—or should it be Fifth ?—Party, Mr. Chaplin, who is supposed to speak on behalf of at least a hundred Conservatives, has written an article in the radical *Pall Mall* protesting against the proposal which forms the front plank in Lord Randolph's platform to reduce the House of Commons to nullity by a closure at the will of the leader of the House. To this project he promises strenuous opposition, and he will undoubtedly have the support of a considerable number of the Conservatives. He hedges, it is true, by accepting the Radical proposals of his chief. A defection of this kind, however, even on one plank would place the Government in a minority and change the whole aspect of the situation. Unquestionably the sweeping innovation contemplated by Lord Randolph would make an end of Parliament as it has hitherto existed. The House of Commons would become the mechanical mouthpiece of the Ministry for the time being, its one remaining privilege being the right to say "Aye" or "No" as the Government bid it. An experiment of this kind was tried by Napoleon first of the name, who with characteristic frankness used to call a Parliament which he allowed to vote, but not to waste time in sterile debates, "The Deaf and Dumb Institute." Whether the English people would endure such a House of Commons at Westminster is open to doubt. At all events, Mr. Chaplin will be the Chamberlain of another revolt from within if the project be persevered in.

I see that a telegram announces that Lord Randolph Churchill's mission to the Continent to arrange an alliance between Austria, Italy and England is a failure. There is no ground for believing that so hopeless a scheme was contemplated by his Lordship or by his colleagues. Failure would have been inevitable from the political conditions. It is a case for submitting to events in order to seem to control them. The German Government does not consider that the success of Russia in re-establishing her influence in the Balkans concerns Germany, and that being so, Russia may so what she pleases, within, of course, well understood limits. It would not suit either Austria or Italy to stake everything on an endeavour to do between them what England and France did not succeed in doing under far more favourable circumstances in the time of the Crimean war. So they will let events take their course, and keep vigilantly on the alert to secure compensation as the reward of their self-control. If we determine to fight Russia we must do it without allies, and that we will not do for we should gain nothing in the long run by anything so Quixotic. As for the Turk he is admittedly now under the spell of his fear of the North. The most that he can be expected to do is to maintain somewhat the shreds of his old independence for a few years : his chance was lost when the result of the last struggle with Russia gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria. With that session went his best recruiting ground west of the Bosphorus, and in the great combinations of the future he will be a *quantité négligéable*, though not necessarily on that account neglected. He will wish to be, but that plank of temporary safety will be denied him.

I was privileged to see two or three days ago an Atlantic hurricane under most satisfactory conditions. The wind took me off my feet, though as it blew me inland I was none the worse, while the force and variety of the water effects surpassed anything in that line that one may see elsewhere. This was one of those storms which the Americans predict for us by telegraph ; but they take every one—ships' skippers and pilots, farmers with their hayricks, and house-holders with their roofs and windows, quite unawares all the same. This visitation extended over an immense area, playing havoc in Plymouth, Brighton, and further, as well as all over Ireland, which received the first brunt of it. It is worth a journey through General Buller's dominions to see a great gale breaking on the magnificent cliffs which were fashioned by nature to fight on equal terms the immense waves of the Atlantic. The air at such times of trouble has a double dose of ozone, and merely to inhale it is better than all the patent medicines in the world. In proof of which it may be mentioned that on the Clare Coast 109 and even 110 years are not by any means unattainable by the vigorous even when poor and hardworking. There is a man of 90 who goes out to fish in a canoe every night, and he will to all appearance go out for every night for ten years to come. I saw a man still in the prime of life going out at sundown for a night's fishing ; all the day he spent cutting turf—and this is his fifth night's fishing. He returns between three and four in the morning and sleeps in his clothes in a chair so as to be ready for his farm work at daylight. He sleeps only then. Occasionally when the sea is smooth he gets an odd snooze for ten minutes till his mate calls him to the nets Nothing but the very toughest fibre could enable a man to go through double labour like this, but the fishermen on this coast do it and think nothing of it. Their boats are simply a skin of tarred canvas stretched over a light framework of laths ; the cost coming to fifty shillings, or for the larger kind to sixty. These light canoes dance over waves that would swamp a three-decker. When lucky in the night's work they may take a thousand mackerel, which will sell to a Dublin dealer for 12s. 6d. The French send over big luggers which secure the lion's share of the fish ; but there is no harbour accommodation on the rock-bound coast for such craft, and they must do their buying and selling in the distant French ports. It is worth mentioning, as an illustration of the strength of the levelling down forces in operation, that, amongst a group of fishermen on the shingle, a gentleman who, a few years ago, was the envied proprietor of a large estate in the district around, took his place in preparing the nets and tackle, and went out with the rest in the hopes of making 12s. 6d. for the night's work. It is now his sole means of living, the estate having been lost by the fall of prices which removed the margin between the proprietor and the mortgagee. This fatal process is now in full operation, and the results must be taken as inevitable. Lord Dunraven, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, in a speech at Bridgend last Saturday, fully recognised the hopelessness of the situation, and declared that it was necessary to settle the Irish question as "the position of the landlords could not possibly be maintained." His Lordship stated that the only course was to transfer the proprietorship of land to the cultivators. This is the opinion also of Lord Salisbury's Government, and indeed of every one who sees the state of the case. Lord Dunraven owes to his provident foresight the possession of a new estate beyond the Rocky Mountains, and a large share in a big hotel in the same country, in which other landlords, noblemen and gentlemen are also interested. Unfortunately this provision against the r

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Parliament has been newly prorogued until the 9th of December.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The foreign Press, and notably the Austrian, approve of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech. The Russian Press have up to the present taken no notice of it.

THE BOMBAY COMMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

It is officially announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught will command the Bombay Army in place of Sir Charles Arbuthnot, who has been transferred to Madras.

FLOODS IN MADRAS.

SERIOUS BREACH OF THE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CUDDAPAH, Nov. 11.

There is serious breach in the Madras railway between Pathapad and Puttoor, caused by floods.

The Bombay train, with the English mails, arrived here at 11-15 last night, having been delayed one hour. The mails were then sent on in the hope of conveying them across the breach. The passengers are detained.

A troop train with 350 drafts, *ex* Crocodile, left here on Tuesday afternoon, but returned from the breach yesterday.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE DECCAN COLLEGE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPORE, Nov. 11.

A well-attended meeting, convened under the auspices of the *Loka Sabha*, was held in the City School, when resolutions warmly sympathising with the people of the Deccan in their prayer to the Government not to close the Deccan College, which was mainly maintained out of the Dakshina fund, were passed.

THE MULKAPETT RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MULKAPETT, Nov. 11.

The races opened this afternoon with brilliant weather. In spite of a heavy downpour yesterday, the course was in first-rate order. The Grand Stand was crowded with a large and fashionable gathering, the bookmakers drove a brisk trade, and all went off well. The first race was started at 3-30 p.m. The following are the results :—

First Race—"The Substitution Plate," Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Three-quarters of a mile. The winner to be sold for Rs 1,500 :—

Mr. Broadwood's Tom Jones	1
Mr. Cook's Royal Chief	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's Amani	3

Capt. Palmer's The Prince also ran.

At the lotteries Tom Jones sold for Rs. 290, Royal Chief for Rs. 160, and Amani for Rs. 200.

Time—1 min. 29 secs.

Second Race—"The Maiden Galloway Plate,"—Rs. 1,000, presented by the Nawab Kurshed Jah :—

Mr. Runjeet's Acrobat	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Goldfinch	2
Mr. Walter's Sterling	3

Nunjuffee also ran.

Time—2 min. 30 secs. Distance 1¼ miles.

At the lotteries Acrobat sold for Rs. 200, Goldfinch for Rs. 190, and Sterling for Rs 110.

Third Race—"The St. Leger"—Rs. 1,000. For all horses.

Lord W. Beresford's Fitzwilliam	1
Mr. Broadwood's Orphan	2
Mr. Runjeet's Ringwood	3

Lone Star and Goldsboro also ran.

Time—2 min. 38 secs. Distance 1½ miles.

At the lotteries Fitzwilliam sold for Rs. 230, Orphan for Rs. 86, and Ringwood for Rs. 270.

Fourth Race.—"The Maiden Pony Plate"—Rs. 250.

Mr. Cook's Eva	1
The Hyderabad Confederacy's Oosman	2
Mr. Runjeet's Colonel	3

Time—57½ secs. Distance 1½ mile.

Velvet, Greyleg and Commotion also ran.

Fifth Race—"The Arab Derby"—Rs. 1,000 A. W. O. for the Hyderabad Confederacy's Silvermane.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the Indian mails of the 5th inst., arrived here at 10-30 p.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Peshawur may be expected to arrive on Monday evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvie arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 1-30 p. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅜

The London Cotton market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71⅜
4½ per cent. ,,	74⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	46½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Deferred messages to Madras and stations south are subject to great delay owing to several lines being interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10.

10 p.m.	81·5

THURSDAY, Nov. 11.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	80·5

THE Countess of Dufferin arrived in Bombay from Lucknow by the Jubbulpore mail-train yesterday morning, and got out at the Bori Bunder Railway station, where she was met by Lady Reay, who was present with an aide-de-camp to H. E. the Governor. The party drove over in a Government House carriage to Malabar Point.

THE Viceroy will distribute the prizes to the successful students at the School of Arts on the evening of the 17th instant.

WE are requested to state that H. H. the Rao of Kutch, who was expected to arrive by steamer at the Apollo Bunder at 3-30 p.m. to-day, will not arrive until 7 o'clock on Monday morning next.

THE Hon. Mr. Ilbert, who arrived in Bombay yesterday forenoon, has been staying with Mr. Justice Scott, and leaves by to-day's mail-steamer. An evening party was given in his honour yesterday at "Bella Vista," the residence of Mr. Justice Scott.

WE hear that all the boxes and stalls are let for the amateur performance of Robertson's comedy "Home," on Monday next. Arrangements are however being made to remove the pit benches and replace them with arm chairs, thus converting the whole of the centre part of the theatre into stalls. These arrangements will be completed by Monday morning, when it is expected a few extra seats will be available in a good position. Names are being registered at Soundy and Co., and those whose names stand first on the list will get the first chance of such seats as may be available.

MR. MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, the Persian Consul at Calcutta, has received the following telegram from the Shah of Persia, in reply to a congratulatory telegram sent to him on his Highness's birthday :—"His Majesty accepts graciously your congratulations, and thanks you."

FROM January next, the Clerk to the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Bombay, is to receive a fixed salary of Rs. 1,200 per month. Hitherto, in addition to a fixed sum for office establishment, he received fees which amounted to about Rs. 3,000 a month. All the fees will now be credited to Government.

COLONEL K. A. JOPP, R.E., and Major F. Firebrace, R.E., have been appointed Joint Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Major-General Hancock.

MR. F. L. CHARLES, C.S., the Acting Municipal Commissioner, has been appointed to be a Port Trustee during the absence of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON, Acting Commissioner in Sind, will go on special leave for four months in December.

AN examination for the Indian Civil Service will be held in London on June 1st, 1887, regulations respecting which are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE following are the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October 1884 :—Rs. 9,44,72,000 ; 1885, Rs. 9,17,14,000 ; and 1886, Rs. 10,71,91,000.

THE Earl of Shaftesbury, accompanied by Mr. Toynbee, who is travelling with him through India to Australia, returned to Bombay yesterday from the Baroda festivities. His Lordship alighted at Charni Road Station and drove thence to Government House, Malabar Point. Colonel Sir West Ridgeway was also a passenger by the mail train, from Baroda, where he had been staying for two or three days at the Residency.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces has arranged to leave Lucknow on the 22nd of the month for Fyzabad. Thence he will march across *vid* Sultanpur and Pertabgarh to Allahabad, where he expects to arrive about the end of the month.

IT is reported from London that Archer the jockey was worth a quarter of a million pounds. He shot himself, it appears, in a fit of delirium brought on by pneumonia.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency season reports for the week ending the 9th inst.:—Slight rain in parts of four districts only. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowing still going on everywhere. Crops slightly injured by insects and blight in parts of Ratnagiri and Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Satara. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen and ten districts, respectively, and small-pox in parts of one district.

A LARGE number of appointments in the Revenue Department are notified in the *Government Gazette*, as a consequence of the retirement of Mr. J. King and Mr. Elphinstone. Mr. W. Woodward succeeds Mr. King as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Satara, but continues to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of Nasik, until relieved by Mr. W. B. Mulock. Mr. G. F. M. Grant is advanced to the rank of Senior Collector. Mr. G. W. Vidal to that of Junior Collector, and Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire to that of First Assistant Collector. Mr. Vidal gets the collectorate of the Panch Mahals and the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha and Narukot ; but on completion of his special duty as President of the Forest Commission, he will do duty as Collector of Thana during the absence of Mr. G. F. M. Grant. These changes result from the retirement of Mr. J. King. The cards seem to have been equally well shuffled by the retirement of Mr. Elphinstone. Mr. G. Waddington succeeds Mr. Elphinstone as Collector of Ahmednugger, while Mr. J. F. Fleet, C.I.E., succeeds Mr. Waddington as Collector of Sholapore. Mr. J. R. Middleton is promoted to Senior Collector, Mr. W. Porteous to be Junior Collector, Mr. J. A. Baines to be First Assistant, and Mr. C. B. Winchester to be Second Assistant. Mr. Porteous is appointed Collector of Kaira and Political Agent of Cambay, *vice* Mr. Fleet, but on return to duty he will act as Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. A. C. Trevor. Mr. G. B. Reid and Mr. G. H. D. Wilson exchange districts, the former becoming Collector of Ahmedabad and the latter Collector of Broach. Mr. Wilson, however, will continue to do duty as Collector and Magistrate of Kaira until relieved by Mr. Spence, thereafter doing duty as Collector of Dharwar during the absence of Mr. J. R. Middleton. Mr. H. T. Ommaney acts as Collector of Dharwar until relieved by Mr. G. H. D. Wilson.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Darjiling on Tuesday on his return to Calcutta. His Honour was to stop *en route* at Sultanpur to visit Nowgong, and investigate on the spot some questions concerning the illicit manufacture of *ganja*.

AT only one place in Madras are fabrics made of Tussar silk, and only 17 families are engaged in the industry, obtaining the silk from Hyderabad. According to Mr. Havell, woollen carpets are only made at Ellore and Masulipatam, and large ones are only made there when specially ordered. The designs of these carpets, which are said to be drawn by the makers, are generally of a floral type on a a white ground, with coloured borders, and the dyes employed are all prepared by the weavers themselves. Some curious specimens of printed cotton cloths were discovered at Masulipatam, which were entirely hand-painted with mythological subjects. Partial hand-painting is common on every description of cloth. An artist in the employ of the zemindar of Mandasa is celebrated for embroidering silk on cloths for canopies or screens in fine bold patterns, and his work is said to be superior in execution to that of any other worker in the Madras presidency. Silver and gold ornaments of ordinary designs are made in the Vizagapatam district, but the silver work of the Kistna district is specially commended, as the ornaments made for women, even of the lowest castes, "are very remarkable for tasteful design, and often for fine workmanship, the best being quite distinct in style from ordinary Hindu ornaments."

THERE were some curious social customs in existence among Europeans in India at the beginning of the century. The *East India Guide* for 1810 informs us that it was then the custom at all military stations for each each guest invited to a dinner party to send his khidmutgar in advance with crockery, glass, and plate for his own use. Those who are curious in the art of dining will be interested to learn that the battery included two plates, a soup plate, a small plate for bones, a tumbler, a long glass for claret and a smaller for madeira, a table spoon, a dessert spoon, two or three knives and forks, and a napkin. This menial was accompanied by the abdar, whose duty it was to cool his master's drinking water, and a bearer carrying the cumbrous refrigerating apparatus of the period. This usage, which recalls the picnic rather than the most solemn of our repasts, was extended to the individual supply of chairs at Nasirabad, where timber was excessively scarce, and furniture proportionately expensive.

No Bank of England note of a higher denomination than £1,000 is now issued, but in former days, when banking facilities were, comparatively speaking, in their infancy, notes for far greater values were in circulation. The late Lord Dudley had one for £50,000 framed as a picture and hanging in his sanctum in the well-known Park Lane Mansion. This ridiculous sacrifice of income to gratify a vulgar form of vanity was surpassed by an eminent butcher, who had made a colossal fortune during the 20 years' war by supplying our troops in the Peninsula with beef. He presented himself at the bank one day, and, producing a bulky roll of £1,000 notes, demanded a single one for £100,000. The modest request caused a mighty flutter in the dovecots of the temple of lucre, but finally a note of the required denomination was handed to the customer, with a remark that it was the last of only the two in issue. "I know that," replied the butcher, "and I've got t'other hanging up in a frame' longside my mantel piece. My wife, she's given me no peace till I promised to get the pair to 't."

THE weekly summary from Upper Burma, dating up to Sunday last, states that at Bhamo some disturbances had been created by dacoits in the south of the district. Katha is fairly quiet, for our occupation extends to the new post of Kyoundoung. The ruby mines expedition is delayed by rain, but has up to the present been unopposed. Shwaybo is quiet, except in the Shewega corner, where the Hyderabad Cavalry acted so effectively. There are rumours of an intended disturbance in Mandalay town, but no apparent grounds for the a exist. Two columns are operating against the Shan dacoits to the east, and one column, on the plateau, has obtained the submission of the dacoit villages around. Ava is quiet, as also most of Kyoukse, except to the south-east, where Shan dacoits exist. Sagain, Yeu, and the southern Chindwin districts are still disturbed by Hla-Oo's gang, against which operations are about commencing. From Central Chindwin tidings have been received that certain Thoogyees who have opposed us for eight months are coming in. The defeat and dispersal of the Tammu rebels by the Assam column have done much good, and Mr. Gleeson's death is the only bad incident reported from Chindwin. The Myingyan force have occupied Pakhongyee unopposed, and a column has started for Peen and against the Welloung dacoits. A post will be established at Peen. At Meubo Generals White and Low have arranged a programme of operations, which will begin immediately, first clearing the river bank at Meiktila. Yemethen is quiet in the north, but disturbed in the south and west. There is a decided improvement at Nyingyan, where the rebels have been punished several times by General Lockhart. The Tounghoo road is fairly safe, but the Yemethen road is quite the reverse. Good rain has fallen all over the country, much benefiting the crops.

ON Friday last the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Association held its annual meeting at Lahore, and the Secretary's report showed that on the whole the branch has begun well. It seems that the subscribers at Delhi were willing to subscribe only on condition that their money should be spent locally. In answer to this the Central Committee, in agreement with the Branch Committee, wrote that, subject to such percentages as may be agreed on, money collected in such a locality should, if it be the wish of the contributors, be re-allotted by the Branch Committee, provided that the object on which it is to be spent is desirable, of importance sufficient to justify the diversion from the general branch fund, and approved by the manager of the Branch Committee. Munshi Neval Kishore, of Lucknow, who has himself done so much to promote the objects of the Association, made several original suggestions. The Munshi, for example, proposed that wandering Dervishes and Mahatmas should be impressed into the service, inasmuch as they could better explain the objects of the Association than almost any other agency ; and that each Municipality should be asked to provide for the education of lady doctors. In a Municipality of any size the allocation of an amount sufficient to provide at least one lady doctor would be little felt, and the benefit to the movement would be immense.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR R. HENNELL, Second-in-Command of the 5th Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave to Australia for 182 days.

LIEUTENANT F. S. SERVINGTON WIDDICOMBE, 1st Worcestershire Regiment, has been appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. R. SETON, R.E., Executive Engineer, Lower and Central Sind, has been granted furlough to Europe for nine months.

THE following promotions are notified :—To be Colonels—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Moore, Bombay Cavalry ; and Lieutenant-Colonel R.A.C. Hunt Bombay Infantry. To be Major—Captain H. A Vincent, S.C.

LIEUTENANT F. D. BEHREND, West Riding Regiment, has been posted as a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. M. CAULFIELD, Northumberland Fusiliers, has been appointed to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General for transport, *vice* Lieutenant P. R. Mockler, Warwickshire Regiment.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.—The barometer has risen quickly in the Peninsula ; it is practically steady elsewhere. The storm noticed yesterday as approaching Karwar, has since passed out to the Arabian Sea. Winds are strong from or East or South-East, and light rain is falling across the central parts of the Peninsula. The skies are thickly clouded in Bombay, and partially in Madras. The clouds are greatly decreased in Central India and inland parts of the peninsula. The weather is still fine throughout North-Western India, where the winds are somewhat irregular but light. The temperature has risen quickly in several Peninsula stations. In Khandwa, Pachmarhi, False Point and elsewhere the changes are rather irregular. The air is dry in Sind and Rajputana. Rainfall to-day :—Chittagodg, Goa, Karwar, and Secunderabad, below one inch. Yesterday :—Bangalore, 5½ inches ; Cochin, over 2 inches ; Bellary, Cuddapah, Mangalore and Mercara, 1 to 1½ inches.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

A *Government Gazette* Extraordinary was issued last evening containing the following notification :—

In continuation of that previously issued regarding the forthcoming Levee and Drawing Room.

Clergymen being University Graduates and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status should appear in such robes or gowns.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée will set down at the Main Entrance.

The Ladies accompanying these Gentlemen on reaching the landing on the first floor are requested to turn into the corridor on the left, and assemble in the two nearest rooms.

All other carriages will set down at the North Door.

Ladies on reaching the first floor will be directed into two rooms reserved for them to assemble in.

Gentlemen will assemble in the corridor and in the Library next the Council Room.

All carriages will leave from the Main Entrance.

Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée to his Excellency the Governor's Levées are entitled to it on this occasion.

GAIETY THEATRE.

PANTOMIME is still being played at the Gaiety Theatre by the marionettes, who are now representing a version of Beauty and the Beast, full of amusing episodes. The scenic effects are exceedingly clever, and the puppets are made to enact the story in laughable fashion. Their acting is a marvel of mechanical skill, and even the feats of clown and pantaloon, harlequin and columbine are well within their powers. The last afternoon performance takes place to-morrow.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Parramatta, Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail on Saturday for Aden and Suez, with the Europe mails, and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mrs Nicholson	Mr Clark
Mr A J Leppoc Capel	Mr C A Galton, C S
Mr Babu Jagendra Nath Das	Col Cadell
	Sir West Ridgeway
Lady Helen Blackwood	Mr E H Clarke
Miss Thynne	Surg Major C W Owen
Lady Roberts	Miss Macdonald
Miss Sherston	

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hon Mr and Mrs C P Ilbert and 4 children	Rev and Mrs Mainwaring and 2 infants
Major B Babington	Mrs E J More
Mrs H C Williams and infant	Mr Morrison
	Mr W McG Wilson
Mr C R Chance	Mr E Speechley
Mrs Masson	

FOR LONDON.

Mr Goold	Mr P Fairbairn
Mrs Whymper	Mr John Travers
Mr T Dale Hart	Mr Foby
Mr C A Gibbons	Mr C B Ramsden
Brig Genl J R Nimmo	Mr and Mrs Hough
Mr F Ough	

FOR VENICE.

Col F W Bartleman.

THE *STAR IN THE EAST*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my former letter on the *Star in the East* I described its proposals as not immoderate, and signified, at the same time, my dissatisfaction with some of the arguments by which those proposals were supported. Perhaps it is incorrect here to speak of arguments, as the writer appeals so copiously to impressions or generalisations of his own which it is not very easy to verify, and to facts which are so obscurely indicated that uninitiated outsiders can make very little of them. These observations apply, however, to only a portion of his argument, to what we may properly call the exordium, in which he surveys the past history of British India and its present prospects with a confidence not unworthy of Burke or a Hebrew Seer in his most exalted moods. I think he would have produced a more favourable impression on British readers if his tone had been in some parts rather more subdued, and his appeals to our fears slightly less urgent. No one in Troy paid much attention to Cassandra, and we may assume that her stormy lyrical passion and sinister forebodings were regarded in military and official circles as mere girlish raving to which it would be unbecoming to pay much attention.

The writer commences his pamphlet with a very ample admission of the blessings of British rule in the first half of this century. On this subject nothing remains to be said, and no one now disputes it, at least openly, except a few flighty Irreconcilables in Bengal, who have not, it is to be hoped, more influence over their countrymen than M. Rochefort has over sensible Frenchmen. He goes on, however, to tell us that the "blundering benevolence of foreign rulers" had, even before the great military revolt of 1857, produced a general sense of *malaise* throughout the country. This is one of those assertions which it is impossible to verify, and not very easy to believe unless he includes under "blundering benevolence" Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy which was a violent deviation from older and wiser traditions. The further fact, admitted by the writer, that the "people everywhere were against the rebels" seems inconsistent with such a view ; though it is probable enough that every change which civilisation brings with it, from the abolition of *suttee* down to the simplest prescriptions of village sanitation, are at first received with distrust by the majority of those whom they affect, and might in times of political trial furnish a handle to the disloyal. But this, which is not peculiar to India, is a contingency which cannot be eliminated from the political field, but need not on that account be entirely disregarded. After the Mutiny, the writer tell us, a great change came over the feelings of the country, a great change in public opinion was "gradually evolved," which he attributes to the "immense increase in the British Army, the marked change in the treatment of Indians by Europeans, the imposition of the hateful Income-tax, of the cumbrous and complicated Civil and Criminal Codes and Procedure Codes and other like specialities of British manufacture" and he adds that "among the enlightened and partially enlightened members of our community grave doubts were felt *whether after all the mutineers had not been right*, and whether it would not have been better that British rule should have been, once for all, extinguished." Amongst the masses he thinks that there was not even a doubt, and that the sentiment that the Government was bad and unjust, and British rule alien and oppressive, was accepted almost as an axiom. During this gloomy period nothing, he thinks, sustained the drooping hearts of the Indian people but their reliance on the solemn promises made in the Queen's Proclamation when she assumed the direct Government of India, and their hope that one day "the Great Mother would come to realise the misdeeds of her servants and make good to her children, in their entirety, her blessed assurances of equal justice and freedom."

This is surely a very dark picture, but I am persuaded that its perspective is perversely wrong and its colouring almost wilfully exaggerated. I do not understand how far the writer accepts the axiom which he attributes to the masses, or shares the doubts of the enlightened, though in the verses prefixed to his pamphlet which begins

"Robed in mourning, crowned with ashes,
"Night-enshrouded, India weeps,

he certainly prepares the reader's mind for a very alarming situation ; but I doubt whether he gives us any real insight into the sentiments of the enlightened, still less of the masses. I suspect that the masses in India have hardly formed any distinct idea about the goodness or badness of the Government under which they live ; and that though there may be acute distress in some parts of the country, and this distress may in particular cases be partly due to high revenue assessments, the general condition of the country cannot be, and has never been, such as to produce that bitter exasperation, that sense of burning wrong, in the minds of the agricultural population, the true Indian masses, which alone could account for the existence of such a state of feeling as the writer supposes. Again, I have never met with any "enlightened" persons, and I know several who deserve that title, who doubted whether the "mutineers were not right after all," or contemplated with equanimity the possibility of the overthrow of the British Government. No one in his senses supposes that a foreign rule is regarded by any people as a thing desirable in itself, or that it is such a supreme blessing to be ruled by Englishmen that Hindus must wish for evermore to continue under so blessed a dispensation. But all enlightened Hindus know that national independence is an ideal which is for the present absolutely unattainable, even if desirable, and, what is more, could not even be pursued except at a cost which the most adventurous would shrink from incurring. I conclude, therefore, that this part of our author's argument is not sustainable, and that most of his readers, even readers who are as prepared as I am to admit that the British Government has made some mistakes, and that British administrators are not quite the faultless monsters which Sir Lepel Griffin believes them to be, will recoil from statements so unsupported by decisive evidence. And even if the writer should insist that it is he who is right, and I who am wrong, I should still think that for the purpose he has in view he would have shown better judgment if he had suppressed or mitigated this portion of his general reasoning. The great Florentine poet tells us that

"Aye to that truth which has the face of falsehood
A man should close his lips as far as may be,"

a reflection in which he was anticipated by those writers in the ancient world who have elucidated most skilfully the Art of Persuasion.

From this point the writer passes on to a review of the reigns of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon. Here he speaks as one who has been behind the scenes and judged the actors when their robes and tinsel crowns were laid aside. He tells us that Lord Lytton's policy was mainly directed to "the gratification of a personal vanity whose chief aim, *to use his own oft-repeated phrase*, was to make a good splash." Perhaps this is unduly severe on that brilliant but unstable diplomatist. I do not think Lord Lytton was without generous feelings or elevated aims, but he had been trained in a bad school, and his ambitious schemes of foreign policy were as fantastic as any of those of the First Napoleon, while he was wholly destitute, it need hardly be added, of the demoniac genius and energy of that marvellous man, who seemed at times almost a match for Nature and Fate. He had, moreover, it must be admitted, an unusual share of ill-luck, and if he succeeded in "making a splash," it was almost the only success which his star allowed him. The country was certainly in an unquiet and dissatisfied, if not desperate, mood when he left it ; but the writer is again open, I think, to the charge of over-colouring, and to some extent to a still graver charge, when he tells us that "openly or secretly the country *almost to a man* were against the Government," and that if any accident had precipitated a conflict, the Government would have "found itself in arms against the entire population."

From these dreadful issues the country was saved, we are told, partly by the happy accident which gave India so just and sympathetic a ruler as Lord Ripon, and partly by the efforts of a small band of enlightened men who stretched out their hands at this critical moment to arrest the sinking fortunes of the British Indian Empire. I do not believe that the danger was at all so imminent as this writer supposes, or that apart from foreign interference, which our past proceedings in Afghanistan and our more recent proceedings in Burma are directly calculated to provoke, the elements for any effective military opposition to Government exist in India, even if the will to use them exists, which I also doubt. I am also, I confess, somewhat sceptical as to the existence and thoroughly sceptical as to the profound influence exercised by this small group of enlightened men who according to this writer diverted the "stream of tendency" from the dread issues of rebellion and war to those of constitutional agitation ; who had so clear an insight into England's great services to civilisation and human freedom that they decided to avert a struggle in which they knew the Empire of Great Britain in India would infallibly be wrecked. I cannot but think that there is much that is chimerical in this representation, and that the writer has mistaken the impressions of a coterie for the supreme verdict of national opinion ; and I am unwilling to believe, I do not say as an Englishman, for in these swaggering days I wish to put aside all national vanity, but as a student of history and contemporary facts, that the existence of the British Empire in India is dependent on the good-will of a select number of individuals, however enlightened. There are good reasons, in my judgment, both general and particular, for advocating some of the political developments for which the author of the *Star in the East* pleads so eloquently ; but he must know that it will be an uphill battle to gain even these, and that all exaggerations of sentiment or language must tell against his own pleas, and confirm the suspicion which so many Englishmen sincerely entertain that Indian political agitation is a cloudy phantasm, whose sole advocates are presumptuous school boys, briefless pleaders, and newspaper writers hungering for office. This is what the London *Times* thinks and preaches, and it is unpleasant to reflect how many Englishmen derive all their knowledge of India from that rather shifty oracle. In my next letter I hope briefly to review what the writer tells us of Lord Ripon's administration and of the immense moral benefits which his conciliatory role secured to India—an invaluable legacy I think to his countrymen out here if they have the magnanimity and good sense to make a proper use of it. In my last letter, for I cannot, I find, compress into three letters of endurable length all I wish to say about this very suggestive pamphlet, I will speak of the writer's immediate political programme and point out what portions of it appear to me desirable and perhaps feasible, now, and what portions dubious or unquestionably premature.—

Yours, &c.,

Nov. 7. W. WORDSWORTH.

THE VICEROY AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 9.

ALTHOUGH the greater part of what remained of the day after the Viceroy's arrival was occupied by the ceremonial visits and the minute observances with which these State occasions are associated, they were by no means wanting in interest. The detention at Lucknow of the Countess of Dufferin somewhat curtailed the series of visits which were to have taken place between the Residency and the Palace, and the duty of interviewing the Maharani devolved upon Lady Helen Blackwood. The guests in camp were aroused from their after-tiffin nap by the salvoes of artillery which heralded the approach of the Gaekwar. There is some tenderness of feeling in existence on this point among the officers of the State, whose artillery has, as a rule, to pay the customary gunpowder honours to their Sovereign. The presence of D-2, R.A., in Baroda enabled them to give the Gaekwar his twenty-one guns, fired by British cannon by British gunners from the vicinity of the racquet court as His Highness entered and left the bungalow of the Resident. Other special honours awaited the Maharaja in recognition of the high rank he occupies among our native princes. Five hundred yards from the Residency Lord William Beresford met the Gaekwar's carriage, the Resident received him as he alighted from the coach, and the Foreign Secretary joining the group in the verandah, conducted his Highness to his Excellency, who advanced into the uttermost edge of the carpet to greet the young prince, the utmost honour prescribed at such receptions. General Carnegy, the officer commanding the division, Colonel Westmacott, the officer commanding the Baroda garrison, and the members of the Viceroy's staff attended, and the Gaekwar was accompanied by his Prime Minister and several sirdars, whose *nazars* were presently touched by his Excellency and remitted. An hour or so after the Gaekwar had hastened away to the city, the Viceroy issued from the Residency with his full suite escorted by the 2nd Bombay Lancers and saluted by the battery from the *maidan*, to return the complimentary visit at His Highness's new palace. Every inch of the way was streaming with flags and greenery, the Gaekwar's regiments kept back the crowd in the thronged thoroughfares, and at various points along the route the carriages passed beneath triumphal arches built as if of solid masonry intended to stand as permanent monuments in the highways of the Gaekwar's capital. The houses of the city were uniformly bright with new paint which rivalled the brilliant colouring of the bunting flaunted on all sides. This was the first opportunity afforded of gaining some idea of the extensive scale on which the decorations had been carried out, although to-day's experience was calculated still further to deepen the amazement at the lavishness of embellishment visible throughout the bazaars. The Viceroy's visit has imparted additional stimulus to the work of widening and extending the public thoroughfares, a scheme of improvement having been long resolved on, which bids fair to transform the city, hitherto a vast and intricate expanse of mean and ragged structures, into a well-ordered capital more indicative of the prosperity of its thriving citizens. Along the road leading from the railway through the famous Lahari Poora Gate, the work of demolition is apparently in full progress. At right angles to this runs a new and spacious avenue straight away to the Laksmi Vilas palace, the junction being marked by the site of the State offices, —the local Whitehall—wherein the administration of the Gaekwar's dominions is directed. A word or two as to the decorations which have been such a marked feature of the Viceregal visit. I noticed at least ten ornamental arches spanning the roads in the course of the two days' flying hither and thither, and may have lost count of others lying off the principal routes traversed in hurrying backwards and forwards between park and palace, cantonment and city. Assuming the correctness of the Hindoo ideal to make these structures resemble a permanent arch, the ornamental buildings possessed the greatest merit. They towered some sixty or seventy feet over the roadways, and from a little distance it would be impossible to say that they were not actual masses of solid masonry. In decorating these gigantic structures the artists had exercised their skill in fantastic, though effective, fashion, and withal some method was recognisable carefully carried out. Opposite the railway station, for example, the first of the arches under which the Viceroy passed was decorated after a Pompeian design, with a result that showed this style lends itself very happily to Eastern forms. The entrance to the Residency was made beneath an archway sober and classical in design. Towards the city the arches displayed more eccentricity, though at the same time no violation of good taste was observable. Several of the structures had a peculiar interest inasmuch as they were the creations of native designers. Mr. Harichand Gopal and Mr. A. K. Mody each furnished the entire plans in two instances, and their result suggests that Indian architects when they have sufficiently studied the arts will probably produce examples of architecture in every way equal to those of past times. From the Station to the Residency, from the Residency to the Nazar Bagh, and thence onwards to the Nazar Bagh presented one long line of waving colour by day and of glowing light as darkness came on.

The Durbar Hall in the new Palace had been temporarily prepared for the assemblage in whose presence the Gaekwar received the visit of his Excellency. Thousands of workmen are still engaged in raising the magnificent edifice of which the foundation stone was laid in 1880 by Mr. P. S. Melvill, C.S.I., at that time Agent to the Governor-General at the Gaekwar's capital. The completion of the palace may not be looked for until another twelve months have expired, as the interior decoration will be of the most elaborate description. The cost of the shell, exclusive of the ornamentation and furnishing of the interior, will be about twenty-four lakhs. For this large expenditure the dynasty of Baroda will be endowed with a noble commodious residence, differing in this respect from those which have preceded it that its adaptability to the daily life of the royal household has been no less studied than the beauty and splendour of their abode. Although it was originally determined to build with bricks, Major Mant's elaborate drawings have been carried out in material worthy of the imposing fabric reared from the design. The exterior surface of the Palace is faced with stone of the most beautiful kind, almost white, and most of the columns are of the rich marble of Makrana, whose quarries supplied the material for the Taj Mahal and the other famous marble monuments of Agra. A splendid arch had been constructed at the entrance to the Palace grounds, whence his Highness's troops stretched outwards down the road to the Kothi Gate. Within the grand entrance were stationed a number of picked members of the Gaekwar's body guard, and near at hand a white-coated battery were on the alert for the signal to salute. Within the hall, when the durbar had assembled, some idea was afforded of the capabilities of the structure and of the richness of the decorations which will presently take the place of the temporary work beneath which the naked walls and ceiling had been hidden for the purposes of the gathering, whilst a rich carpet served the place of the coloured marbles intended for the flooring. The Viceroy and the Gaekwar occupied a golden couch upon a dais surmounted by a lofty scarlet canopy, the arches on a level with the finely carved balconies were draped with white and biscuit lace, and the apertures beneath were festooned with curtains of green and gold brocade. The Resident, and his Assistants, the Foreign, Military and Private Secretaries to the Viceroy, and a number of Political and Military Officers in uniform attended the durbar, the Dewan, and his predecessor (Kazi Shahbudin) heading a large number of sirdars and durbaris, who, attired in their finest robes, filled the remainder of the stately apartment. In the galleries were a number of English and Parsee ladies, whilst through pardahs and tatties at the end of the hall could be dimly discerned the figures of their native sisters. The touching of the *nazars*, the decoration of the Viceroy by the Maharaja and of the English visitors by the Dewan was rather a prolonged proceeding with only the band of native musicians to enliven it, but the distribution of *attar* and *pan* terminated at last, and left everyone free to proceed to the Public Park.

Over the whole of the Park, nearly eighty acres in extent, and at present full of woodland beauty, scores of shows were scattered for the delight of his Highness's subjects. Their tastes had been consulted by the presence of all the performers of popular repute throughout the country-side, and beneath the trees canvas booths had been erected, wherein an infinite variety of exhibitions were constantly repeating their wonderful displays. The catalogue of these *tamashas* practically comprised every item which an encyclopædia of r

formality, for immediately the spectators had quitted the premises, the institution entered on its work of usefulness by dispensing medicines to those for whom the building is designed.

Allowing for the difference between English and Indian times, the Dassera procession, the chief features of which were now reproduced in the presence of the Viceroy, must have been coincident with that equally new historical show with which the Lord Mayor of London was inaugurating his year of office six thousand miles away. The strange and curious pageant was viewed by the Viceroy from the terrace of the new College, a long canvas screen affixed at some height from the ground on the opposite side guarding the onlookers from the rays of the sun at that time setting behind the trees with blinding brilliancy. The College is a noble building and formed an imposing background for the picturesque scene enacted within its precincts. Mr. Chisholm in designing this seat of learning for the Gaekwar's capital has aimed at adapting native art and indigenous forms to modern requirements. Built at the cost of six lakhs, its materials are red brick, beautiful satin-like grey sandstone and red and green glazed terra-cotta. Refreshments had been laid out in the cool and shady interior of the central hall, a fine square of sixty feet. Overhead rises the beautiful dome which is such a strikingly handsome feature of the College. The daring ingenuity of builders of past generations in constructing what the greatest authorities unite in pronouncing the most beautiful form of roof yet invented will always be a source of unbounded admiration, and there are special circumstances in connexion with the one to which I am referring which justify a more detailed notice than I am at present able to supply. I gather that in designing the main ornament for this palatial institution, Mr. Chisholm has carried into practice the expedient adopted by the Bijapur builders for counteracting the thrust of the cupola by hanging weight on the inside. The inner dome takes a curvature calculated to secure the utmost strength, and the outer visible dome rests on this as it were by a number of intervening ribs. No centre was used during the construction, except to the angles of the false dome. The true cupola was turned, ring by ring, in brick from the customary rough scaffolding employed by native workmen. According to a deeply-interesting paper read by Mr. Chisholm to the Royal Institute of British Architects, when the new college supplied him with a text for an address on the general question of domical construction, the true dome appears to be a novelty. The external diameter is seventy feet in diameter; from the roof it contains 1,500 cubic yards of brickwork, and the total weight reaches two thousand tons. The smaller domes, which each cover a square of sixteen feet, were all constructed on the same principle. The several frontages reveal some exquisite workmanship, the cutstone balconies and cornices, the terra cotta bas reliefs, and the wonderfully delicate jalee work in the verandahs being full of beauty.

The cavalrymen composing the Mote Khas Regiment had the honour of leading the procession and nearly a squadron of finely-mounted troopers went by at the walk. A troop of the Chote Khas paga followed, and then the complete regiment known as Fatteh Singh Rao's cavalry marched past. There was little to choose between the three regiments, who appear to be equally well officered. Their equipments were in every way complete, and the uniforms were untarnished. Next came that unique possession of the Gaekwaris, the gold and silver guns, the most precious toys that ever entered the Oriental imagination. Their origin is attributed to a curious rivalry typical of the spirit of the past rulers of the State. The pair of silver guns were made in Khunderao's time, but his successor, Malharao, not content with stamping them with his own name, caused two golden cannon to be cast, which altogether eclipsed the others. These four guns were drawn in all their glittering splendour by huge white bullocks, gilt with gold or silver to the tips of their horns and trailing in the dust the most gorgeous argent and bullion trappings with all the careless disregard of a lady with a court train. The infantry, about a thousand strong, each of the three regiments with at least one band at its head, stepped out in capital style, notwithstanding the blending of the different march tunes. Judging from the display of medals by a number of the men the Gaekwar's service attracts many sepoys who have worn the British uniform in more than one campaign. To the regular troops succeeded a motley mob of armed men, composing the irregular retainers of the Gaekwar. First came half a hundred horsemen, under the direction of Officers, whose rank was indicated in truly Oriental fashion by the umbrella bearers accompanying them. The elephant of the Commander-in-Chief of the Gaekwar's army was accompanied by half a dozen other ponderous pachyderms, their hides fantastically painted, their howdas of precious metal, and their hangings glittering with costly embroidery. One ingenious artist had so spread his colouring over the bulky body he had decorated as to reproduce a fair imitation of a tiger, so nicely drawn as to make the elephant's visual organs serve in the picture as the eyes of "Mr. Stripes." A wild looking band of matchlock men mounted on camels would have served any painter of desert scenery with a score of models for some raiding expedition. The riding masters in the service of his Highness paraded a section from the Gaekwar's steed, the horses they themselves rode being followed, two by two, by a fine show of led Arabs. A cry of delight broke from the spectators as the State carriage of the young prince was trotted past by an admirably matched team of Pegu ponies. Body, hood and wheels of the chaise were overlaid with gilt, the cushions were of ruby velvet, and the attendants were in liveries that would outshine the butterfly's markings. A daintier coach for infant majesty could scarcely be devised. The state bullock carts and the palanquins of the Maharaja continued the splendour of the pageant, and there was next displayed, high above another elephant, the banner presented to the Gaekwar at the Delhi assemblage. Such a din arose from the Arabs composing the irregular infantry that it seemed as if pandemonium were at hand. Their pipers blew into the quaint instruments they carried with demoniacal determination, the drummers banged away with furious energy, and the sounding brass helped to create a mass of the huge cymbals well-nigh maddening. The arms borne by this contingent were as relics of a hoary antiquity, and scarcely a weapon had not been spliced with strands of rope. A group of spearmen immediately preceded the elephant with the golden howdah dedicated to his Highness' personal use on occasions of State. Trumpeters on horseback, banner-bearers, sirdars and mankaris lengthened out the bewildering line until the reason of the onlookers ran danger of dethronement. Finally the good fairies seemed to triumph over the forces of evil. There was seen approaching drawn by a pair of cleverly trained blackbuck, a tiny chariot fit for the occupancy of Ariel herself. Three or four of the Gaekwar's cheetas, standing erect and hooded on bullock carts, as if ready to spring upon their prey, drew up at the side of the terrace, and the motley spectacle was at an end.

Upon the other side of the College some three or four thousand scholars attending the Baroda schools were martialled around an immense amphitheatre which the Viceroy now visited. The children sang various songs in honour of his Excellency, and different sports were in progress when the Viceroy left for the Residency. Two hours later the whole of the English visitors assembled at a State banquet in the Nazar-Bagh, to reach which the carriages drove through an almost interminable line of illuminations. These were of surpassing grandeur. Lakhs of coloured lamps and butties must have been employed. Not only were there arches and streets of unbroken illuminations, but the buildings, the temples and the trees were outlined in light. The climax was reserved for the broad bazaar beyond the Lahori Poora gate. This fine old specimen of the Jain form of architecture had in the prevailing zeal been hidden beneath costly and unique decorations and to-night was seen covered with paintings, the portraits of the Viceroy and the Gaekwar being separately exhibited. Passing beneath the gateway, the supreme effort of the illuminators burst upon the sight with all the effect of a dramatic surprise. Every side of the lofty pagoda from which springs the clock tower had been so thickly crowded with butties as to appear wholly constructed of lamps. Tier on tier of flame rose overhead and through the arches below the massive columns and vaulted ceilings similarly flooded with rich mellow light were as corridors leading to a palace of sunshine. The result was superb.

About one hundred guests attended the banquet, many being ladies. The Gaekwar, accompanied by the Dewan (Mr. Laximan Jagannath), the Huzur Assistant (Mr. Manibhai), the Naib Sir Subah (Mr. V. M. Samarth) and the Private Secretary (Mr. Peston Ji), entered the room at dessert. His Highness having given the toast of the Queen-Empress, rose and said :—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am proud to be able at last to welcome his Excellency as my guest. Never before has a Viceroy of India visited our country. Never before have we had the opportunity of receiving with all possible honours the representative of our Gracious Empress, the revered Lady and Sovereign, whose reign is soon to be solemnised as one of the most fortunate, the most glorious, and the most beneficial the world has ever seen. It is to-day in proposing the health of his Excellency that I may give what expression I can to the feelings of profound satisfaction, which move my family when we realise the position we hold in Imperial India. The greatness and unity of the British Empire has just been signalised in London through the exertions of his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and I wish to-day to recall with gratitude the name of the Prince who visited Baroda when I was still a boy. I beg his Excellency to receive my heartiest thanks for his visit, and to believe that it will long be remembered among us as a signal honour and a token of his regard and friendship for the State of Baroda. Ladies and Gentlemen, the health of his Excellency.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in acknowledging the toast, said :—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In rising to acknowledge the toast which you have been good enough to propose in such kind and cordial terms, I naturally deserve to take this opportunity of expressing the extreme satisfaction I have had in making your Highness' personal acquaintance (cheers). That satisfaction has been very much enhanced by finding you in the midst of your State and of your capital discharging those great and responsible duties pertaining to your station, with an intelligence, a sincerity and conscientiousness which is beyond all praise. (Cheers.) There is nothing which can be so entirely satisfactory to the representative of her Majesty in this country as to find the princes of India, those upon whose friendship and allegiance her Majesty so implicitly relies, earning the respect equally both of their English and their native fellow-subjects. And when I came to Baroda and saw on every side those marks of improvement and of progress, magnificent public buildings of great public utility rising in every direction, every provision made for the help as well as for the gratification of the people—when I found your Highness surrounded by a happy and contented population whose prosperity and personal affection to your Highness it was impossible to mistake or misapprehend (cheers)—I then indeed felt fully confirmed in that opinion which I had already been led to entertain of your Highness, and I go away convinced that in your Highness India is blessed with one of those wise, highminded, and conscientious members whose life is a blessing to their people and whose co-operation with the Government of India is more calculated than anything else to further the happiness of her Majesty's Indian subjects and to assist us in the performance of our own onerous and grave duties. I have noted with much satisfaction the feeling and affectionate terms in which you have been good enough to allude to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and it will be my pleasing duty on the very first occasion to make her Majesty acquainted with the expressions which have fallen from your Highness' lips. I am also pleased to acknowledge the friendly manner in which you have referred to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and I may mention that one of the last things which the Prince of Wales said to me before I came to this country was to lay upon me his commands, remember him to those Princes of whose hospitality he had partaken and of whose friendship he was so proud. In conclusion, I would desire not only in my own name but on behalf of all those who are here present—and I am sure I am expressing what they feel very deeply (cheers)—to give you our earnest and warmest thanks for the very magnificent spectacle which you have presented to our admiring gaze. A spectacle which has not consisted in more useless and meretricious pageantry, but which has presented a far more solid and agreeable sight of a prosperous and flourishing capital, of every sign of improvement and progress, educational establishments, hospitals and a magnificent park for the delectation of the people, and last but not least a semi-circle of four thousand children assembled under the auspices of the Educational Deparment. I do not think it has ever fallen to the lot of any of us in a single day to see so many sights which have occasioned us such real or such legitimate pleasure. Now, ladies and gentlemen, it only remains for me to propose to you the health of the Maharaja. (Cheers.)

The fireworks after the dinner were still grander than on Monday night, and the Viceroy must have quitted Baroda keenly impressed unto the last with the efforts made for his entertainment. Among the guests at the Residency during the festivities were Colonel Sir West Ridgeway and a number of the principal Political officers in Guzerat and the neighbouring districts. The other visitors included the Earl of Shaftesbury and Mr. Toynbee, Mr. Shepperd, Commissioner of the Northern Division and Mrs. Shepperd, Mr. J. G. Moore (Opium Commissioner) and Mrs. Moore, General Carnegy, General and Mrs. Keatinge, Messrs. Reid (Collector of Ahmedabad), Aston (Judge of Ahmedabad), Mulock (Collector of Surat), Allen (Collector of Broach), J. R. Duxbury (Traffic Manager Bombay and Baroda Railway) and Miss Duxbury. The catering for the Viceroy and the guests at the Residency has been most satisfactorily carried out by Messrs. Green and Read of the Apollo Bunder, who brought up a regiment of *naukar log* from Bombay. The State banquet at the Nazar Bagh Palace, which was also supplied by them, was exceedingly well-appointed. One of the more notable of the new buildings to be remarked in the city is the memorial clock tower erected by the Maharaja to his late wife Chiminbai, whose name it bears. Messrs. Lund and Blockley are furnishing a clock, with four dials, six and-a-half feet in diameter, which are already placed in position. The dials are of opal glass, and the clock will have four quarter bells and one large bell.

THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Low as is undoubtedly the exchange value of the Indian rupee, it appears exceedingly strange that the Egyptian Government should take upon themselves to depreciate it still more. By their recent notification, as you are probably aware, the value of the Indian Rupee has been fixed for the present at 1s. 3d., but it is announced that after the 1st of January 1887 it will be considered as worth only 1s. 3. or 1s. 2d. It is needless to speculate as to what will be the disastrous effect of this announcement by and by. Already in some places in Egypt, as I am informed, the Indian rupee will not pass at all, those to whom it is offered stating that they want English coined silver money, i. e. shillings, &c. At other places it is received at a ruinous discount. Now, Sir, the conduct of the Egyptian Government in thus depreciating the Indian rupee is unaccountable, since Egypt has, I believe, very large dealings with India. It is evident that their object is to raise the value of their own used-up coin at the expense of the Indian rupee. Is this, may it be asked, the proper return for the immense sacrifice of men and material which Great Britain has made for the protection and maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Government in Egypt? Only imagine the loss and inconvenience which Englishmen and others proceeding from India to Egypt will suffer who may chance to reside for any time in that country, and who may receive remittances from India. Persons from India who may have to spend only a short time in Egypt should therefore beware of taking Indian money with them. If they should, they will certainly have to regret having done so.—Yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA GOLF CLUB.—There was a strong muster of members and their friends at this club's pavilion on Saturday, when the golfing season of 1886-87 was opened with the inaugural tiffin, followed by the customary match over the medal course. The prize played for on this occasion was a handsome gong, swung on a buffalo horn stand, presented by a sporting member, a gentleman who, unfortunately for the club, in which he takes a warm interest, is shortly leaving India. About 12 couples entered for the competitions, and subjoined are the ten best scores; but, excepting Mr. Macnair's 44, these are not so good as might have been expected, considering the fair state of the course.

	Score,	Allowance,	Total	
J. F. Macnair	44	+ 1	45	Wins 1st prize.
D. A. Campbell	50	4	46	
W. C. Fyfe	50	1	49	
J. E. K. Boyd	53	2	51	
G. A. Stewart	56	3	53	
C. Little	59	4	55	
Capt Scot	61	6	55	
W. T. Smellie	56	0	56	
D. Mackinnon	57	0	57	
H. E. Hitch	57	0	57	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it prodnces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE MATHERAN SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, NOV. 10.

As Matheran is dull and there is little or nothing going on, in default of news I send you a translation of a little folk song, that is sung frequently by the labourers as they cover our roads with red earth. It seems to be a true specimen of indigenous verse, and is composed in the old Saturnian metre, in which the early Italian poets composed, before the foreign Hexameter was introduced from Greece. Besides observing the Saturnian rhythm, it has a double rhyme at the end of each line, which addition makes the verse exactly the same in rhyme and rhythm as the well-known nursery rhyme—

The Queen was in her parlour
Eating bread and honey,
The King was in his counting house
Counting out his money.

The rhyme is continued from the beginning to the end of the song, always ending in the syllable 'la,' and the same word is repeated frequently to rhyme with itself. Each verse is sung or chanted with a strong emphasis and pause on the second last syllable, that is, on the first of the two rhyming syllables. In translating I have kept the metre and the double rhyme of the original, although I have not been able, like the Marathi composer, to continue one and the same rhyme throughout. As far as I know the song has never appeared in print before, so that a literal rendering of it may not be without interest in the eyes of those who cultivate the study of anthropology. From the following translation it will be seen that this song, like the Scotch ballad "Lord Ronald," takes the form of a dialogue between a mother and son :—

Mother.—My son, a wife in Bombay
I've ready for your marriage.
To Bombay I'll take you
With a horse and carriage.

Son.—She'd live on Bombay sweetmeats.
Her I'll never marry.
Surely she'd be wanting
From Ahmedabad a sari.
And how am I, to get her
A bodice of phulkari?
No wife from Bombay
Will I ever marry.
A whole anna, every day,
She'll want for pan-supari.

Mother.—My son, I'll beat you,
If you more gainsay me,
Or have you put in prison.
Better far obey me.

Son.—Mother, my Jingi
You must let me marry.
If you don't, in this place
I'll no longer tarry.
No wife from Bombay
Will I ever marry.
A whole anna every day
She'll want for pan-supari.

Mother.—My son, an anna a day
I'll give you when you marry,
To pay your expenses
And buy the pan-supari.
To a lovely garden
Well-watered I will lead you,
Where with jambul berries, and
Guavas, I will feed you.
A Bombay bed to sleep on
I, my son, will get you,
And on a chair, or table
Comfortably I'll set you.

Son.—No wife from Bombay
Will I ever marry,
A whole anna every day
She'll want for pan-supari.

(MARATHI ORIGINAL.)

Mother.—Loka, Bombechi nowri
Karin dein tulla.
Ghodachi gadi madhe
Nein tulla.

Son.—Bombechi Burphi
Pahije tilla.
Amadabadi lugoda
Ti magil mala.
Karichi choli ata
Kothoon anu tila?
Bombechi baiko
Nakoge mala.
Chardodayaki pan-supari
Magate khayala.

Mother.—Loka, khasil ka,
Nahito marin tulla,
Sarkari kothari madhe
Ghalin tulla.

Son.—Ai, Jeengi baiko
Karun de ge malla
Na karail tar, ai,
Paloon jain deshalla.
Bombechi baiko
Nakoge malla.
Chardodayaki pan-supari
Magate khayala.

Mother.—Loka, char paise
Dein tulla
Kharchalla
Pan suparilla.
Talawar malawar
Nein tulla,
Jambul peru
Charin tulla.
Bombechi palangawar
Nijavin tulla,
Khurchi tablewar
Baswin tulla.

Son.—Bombechi baiko
Nakoge malla.
Chardodayaki pan-supari
Magate khayala.

TENT-PEGGING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 8.

THE competition for the "Grand Tent Pegging Challenge Cup," of the value of Rs. 800, presented by H. H. the Nizam, came off on the polo ground, at Mulkapeth, this afternoon. Nineteen teams had been entered, but at the last moment the four teams of the 4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent scratched. The weather was all that could be desired, and during the afternoon a large gathering of the *elite* of Hyderabad and Secunderabad society assembled to witness the sport.

The teams competing comprised D-1 Battery, R.A.; H-B R.H.A.; I-3 R.A.; M-2 R.A. (from Bangalore); H. H. the Nizam's Palace team (did not compete); Sharaf Khass' team; 3rd Lancers Regular troops' team; Golconda Cavalry, 3 teams; Maisurin, 1 team; Golconda Infantry team; Paga, 2 teams; and Madrasi-Aliya, 1 team. The teams ran in the above order. D-1, in commencing, took three pegs, scoring 12, but as the dressing was not at all good, they were minus one point for style. The scoring was not much to speak of until the team from the Battery at Bangalore put on for their first run 16 points (the highest possible), with 2 points extra for style. When it was at once seen that they stood the best chance of pulling off the cup, they rode very well together, and seemed quite confident. They had only arrived from Bangalore a few days ago and had to ride strange horses, so that their score of 42 out of a possible 48 was exceedingly good. No. 1 Paga team ran them rather closely with a score of 37, but the remainder were nowhere. His Highness the Nizam had intended running with the Palace team, but was prevented from doing so by indisposition, so the team did not run; if it had done so, the result might have been different, as it was a crack team and one of the favourites. During the competition one of the most singular accidents that I remember having seen occurred. As No. 2 Paga team were running their second course, just at the moment that they passed the pegs, one of the horses cast a shoe, which was flung with such violence, that it fell on the roof of the Gymkhana pavilion, a distance of about 50 feet, passing a few feet above the heads of a knot of ladies who were standing on the platform; had it gone three or four feet lower, the results might have been very serious. As a rule the teams rode well together, exhibiting a marked improvement on the form of the July tournament. But they nearly all had a tendency to break away too soon, which in tent-pegging "by sections" is a fatal error; the only team that really kept well together all through was the winning one. His Excellency Salar Jung arrived about half-past four, and seemed to take a great interest in all that was going on. At the conclusion of the competition, the Nawab Afsur Jung, honorary secretary to the tournament, asked Mrs. Arbuthnot to present the cup to the members of the winning team, which that lady did in a very graceful manner. The sergeant on behalf of the team thanked Mrs. Arbuthnot for her kindness, and said that they had come all the way from Bangalore, with a determination to do their best, and that they had done so. He then called on his comrades to give three cheers for H. H. the Nizam, which was warmly responded to, as also were three more for the Nawab Afsur Jung, to whom the credit of getting up the whole affair is due. Three more cheers for Mrs. Arbuthnot wound up the proceedings, and we all departed highly pleased with our afternoon sport. The greatest credit must be given to Afsur Jung for the perfect manner in which all the arrangements were made, for although the place was crowded the course was well kept, and there was no crushing. Refreshments were amply provided, and no pains were spared to give comfort to the numerous guests. The cup itself is a fine piece of workmanship; it is in the form of a goblet supported on four crossed lances, at the base being the figures of four sowars armed with lances. On the cup itself are chased groups of mounted figures tent-pegging, but although the cup itself is a valuable piece of plate, I must confess that it looks top heavy. The following were the conditions :—

Teams (of four) to ride together and take their pegs together, the points to be awarded are four for a carry away, and three for a lift, if the peg is fairly taken out of the ground on the point of the spear. To obtain full marks teams must start together and take pegs together. All other tent-pegging rules to be in force. The scores were as follows :—

	Points.	
D-1, Royal Artillery	26	
M-2, Royal Artillery	42	Won the Cup
H-B, Royal Horse Artillery	12	
I-3, Royal Artillery	26	

H. H. The Nizam's Palace Team scratched.
4th Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent scratched.

	Points.
Sharaf Khass	23
3rd Lancers, Regular Troops	15
Golconda Cavalry, 1st team	27
" " 2nd team	24
" " 3rd team	31
Maisurin team	27
Golconda Infantry	11
1st Paga Infantry	37
2nd " "	34
Madrasa-i-Aliya	16

The cup is to be won for two years in succession before it becomes the property of the team.

ADDRESS TO MR. ILBERT.

A DEPUTATION, on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association, waited on Mr. C. P. Ilbert, yesterday evening, at Mr. Justice Scott's bungalow, Malabar Hill, to present him with a valedictory address. The deputation was headed by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, and was composed of the following members :—The Hon. K. T. Telang, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, P. M. Mehta, Damodar Thakersey Mooljee, Vandrayandas Purshotamdas, Dinshaw Edaljee Watcha, Shamrao Vithal Ganesham Nilkant, Muljee Bhowanidas, Manockshaw Jehangeershaw, N. R. Ranina, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Dinshaw Pestouji Khanga, N. G. Chandravarkar, Ganesh R. Kirloskar, Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Vizbookandas Atmaram, and Cursondas Vullubdas. The younger brother of the Chief of Palitana was also present.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee to Mr. Ilbert, who shook hands with all the members.

Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee then read the following address :—

To the Hon'ble COURTNEY PEREGRINE ILBERT, C.I.E.

SIR,—We beg leave on behalf of the Bombay Presidency Association to embrace the opportunity afforded by your approaching departure from our country to give expression to our high appreciation of your career as Law Member of the Supreme Government of India, and to the feelings of gratitude which we entertain for your enlightened sympathy with the true interests of this country. About the time that you arrived in India public attention was prominently directed towards the wisdom of slackening the activity till then shown by the Legislative Department of the Supreme Government. You, Sir, wisely adopted the course which public opinion generally approved—and throughout your tenure of office you have endeavoured with success to confine new legislation within generally acceptable limits, and avoided the temptation which has often proved too strong to legislators—the temptation to leave their mark on the Statute Book. You have also laid down and in practice acted upon another sound principle in Indian legislation—namely, eliciting enlightened public opinion on all projects of law, so that legislation should proceed with caution and circumspection and on lines adapted to Indian wants and wishes. In the present political condition of the country, this is a matter of some little difficulty, while at the same time it is one which under existing circumstances is of the highest importance. We recognise that the policy adopted by the Government in this particular, during your tenure of office, is a policy at once right and politic, and we hope that it will receive further development in years to come. It is unnecessary for us to go into details on such an occasion, and we would therefore content ourselves with saying that besides the special merits which we recognise in the working of the Legislative Department of the Government of India during the period you have preside over it, we have reason to think that you have sympathised with and actively helped in that development of a truly liberal policy in India, which we are accustomed to associate with the name of our late beloved Viceroy, and we cannot express our feelings towards you more emphatically than by saying that you are entitled to receive, and do receive at our hands, a share of that gratitude and that affection which we in common with our countrymen generally, entertain towards the Marquis of Ripon. We beg to conclude this very brief address with the expression of a hope that you will in your native land remember this great country and their people, for whom you have worked so long, and that your great abilities and wide sympathies may enable you hereafter to render further services to England and India, whose true interests are recognised by all intelligent persons in both countries to be indissolubly bound together and to be in complete harmony. With best wishes for increasing prosperity and happiness for yourself and Mrs. Ilbert,—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient and humble servants.

Mr. Ilbert made a brief reply, heartily thanking the deputation for the kind wishes expressed in the address, and for their very sympathetic review of his services in India. He was sure that wherever he would go, and whatever position he might hereafter occupy, India would remain very near his heart. (Applause.) He would always remember this country which he left with reluctance and regret, because he had not been able to complete the modest programme which he had chalked out for himself when he came out to India. It was, however, a great satisfaction to him that he carried with him the sympathy and good wishes of the people of Bombay. (Applause.)

The deputation then withdrew.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Nov. 11.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to Australia and to the Colonies on medical certificate for one hundred and eighty two days from date of being struck off duty :—Major R Hennell, General List, Second-in-Command, 5th Bo Infy.

The undermentioned Native Military Pupils are promoted to the rank of Sub-Hospital Assist, with effect from the 15th Sept 1886 :—Balkrishna Vittal, Pandurang Narayen, Tukaram Luxumon, Munsaram Ferryram, Harri Mahadick, Lingu Rajana Gungaji Rewaji, Kisson Sing, Rajana Ballu, Marotl Santaram, Sudashiva Matadli, and Yehuda Daniel.

Lieut F S Widdicombe, 1st Battn Worcester Regt, is appointed a Probationer for the Bo Staff Corps, with effect from the 26th Oct 1886.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months on private affairs.

Lieut-Col A R Seton, Royal (late Bombay) Engrs, Ex Engr, first grade, Lower and Central Sind.

The services of Captn E D Newnham-Smith, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 20th Oct 1886.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H Ms approval :—Staff Corps—Capt H A Vincent, 9th Nov 1886.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F L Charles, C S, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, during the absence from Bombay of Mr E C K Ollivant, C S, or until further orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice Bayley, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State to return to his duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the Panch Mahals Dist with power to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878—Rao Saheb Keshavlal Kalidas; Rao Saheb Narayanbhai Lallubhai; and Azam Maneklal Ajubhai.

Mr Anandrao Bhaskarji is appointed to act as Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, during the absence of Mr E Van der Straaten, or till further orders.

Mr G M Macpherson, Actg Commissr in Sind, is allowed special leave for four months and one week, from 3rd Dec 1886.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narsingrao Krishna Vinchurkar, Magte of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

Mr H Batty and Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 23rd ult.

Rao Shaheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh received charge of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur in the district of Sholapur-Bijapur on the 23rd ultimo.

Messrs W H Crawley and C G W Macpherson, CIE, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara on the 25th ultimo.

Messrs G McCorkell and W H Horsley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Anandrao Krishna Kothare received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the district of Thana on the 22nd ultimo.

Rao Saheb Moreshwar Narayen Ovalekar received charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhiwndi in the district of Thana on 23rd ultimo.

Mr Harderam Anupram Munshi received charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat on the 25th ultimo.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjape and Mr A H Unwin respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on the 29th ultimo.

Messrs R Courtenay and H Batty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 30th ultimo.

Mr Ganapaya Gopal Krishtnaya has been appointed (with effect from the 1st inst, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara Dist during the absence of Mr. Mangesh Subrao on leave, or until further orders.

Azam Narayan Chintaman Pethe, B A, Actg Head Karkun of taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in the district of Kolaba.

The Hon M H Starling, B A, LL B, delivered over charge of the office of Advocate General Bombay, on the 1st inst.

Mr C F Farran, B A, received charged of the office of Advocate General, Bombay, on the 1st inst.

Rao Saheb Govind Gangadhar Sane, B A, Mamlatdar of taluka Roha, in the district of Kolaba is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Kolaba.

Azam Sadasiv Anant Chhatre, Head Karkun, taluka Sampgaon in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Head Karkun, taluka Parasgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Belgaum.

Azam Ganesh Lakshman Patankar, sub pro tem Mahalkari of Petha Mokhada in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in the district of Thana.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Allen, C S, was appointed to act as Dist Registrar of Surat from 22nd Aug, to 6th Sept 1886.

H Pain, Preventive Officer at Bhayndar, passed on the 13th Oct 1886 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Rules VII and VIII of the Rules for the examination of the officers of the Salt Dept, published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

Mr Pandurang Gopal Gupte, Actg Head Clerk to the Collr of Salt Revenue, passed on the 13th Oct 1886 an examination in Law according to the Higher Standard prescribed in Rules VII and VIII of the Rules for the examination of the officers of the Salt Dept, published under Govt Notification dated 7th Aug 1874.

The following appointments are made in the Registration Dept :—Mr Bhaishankar Jagjivandas, second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Thasra, to be second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Matar in the Kaira Dist; and Mr Dayabhai Birajdas, second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Matar, to be second grade Special Sub-Registrar of Thasra in the Kaira Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr W Woodward, C S, to be Collr and Magte of the district of Satara, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Satara, vice Mr J Kinz, retired, continuing to do duty as Collr and Magte of the district of Nasik, Dist Registrar, Nasik, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik Dist, during the absence of Mr W B Mulock, C S, or till further orders.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, to be Senior Collr, vice Mr J King, retired.

Mr G W Vidal, C S, to be Junior Collr, vice Mr Grant, promoted, and to be Collr and Magte of the district of Panch Mahals, Dist Registrar, Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot, vice Mr W Woodward, transferred, but on completion of his special duty to do duty as Collr and Magte for the district of Thana and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Thana, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thana Dist, during the absence of Mr G F M Grant, C S, or till further orders.

Mr C P B Wiltshire, C S, to be Frist Assist Collr, vice Mr G W Vidal, C S, promoted.

Mr G Waddington, C S, to be Collr and Magte of the Dist of Ahmednagar, and Dist Registrar, Ahmednagar, vice Mr J Elphinston, retired.

Mr J R Middleton, C S, to be Senior Collr, vice Mr Elphinston, retired.

Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, to be Collr and Magte of the district of Sholapur, and Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, vice Mr G Waddington, C S, transferred.

Mr W Porteous, C S, to be Junior Collr, vice Mr J R Middleton, C S, promoted, and to be Collr and Magte of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, transferred, but on return to duty to do duty as Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr A C Trevor, C S, or till further orders.

Mr H A Acworth, C S, to act as Collr of Salt Revenue in addition to his other duties until relieved by Mr W Porteous, C S, or till further orders.

Mr J A Baines, C S., to be First Assist Collr, vice Mr W Porteous, C S., promoted.

Mr C B Winchester, C S., to be Second Assist Collr, vice Mr J A Baines, C S., promoted.

Mr G B Reid, C S., to be Collr and Magte of the district of Ahmedabad, and Dist Registrar, Ahmedabad, vice Mr G H D Wilson, C S., transferred.

Mr J K Spence, C S., on his return to duty to do duty as Collr and Magte of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira Dist, during the absence of Mr W Porteous, C S., or till further orders.

Mr G H D Wilson, C S., to be Collr and Magte of the district of Broach, and Dist Registrar, Broach, vice Mr G B Reid, C S., transferred, continuing to do duty as Collr and Magte of the district of Kaira, Dist Registrar, Kaira, and Political Agent, Cambay, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira Dist, until relieved by Mr J K Spence, C S., and thereafter to do duty as Collr and Magte of the district of Dharwar, Dist Registrar and political Agent, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar Dist, during the absence of Mr J R Middleton, C S, or till further orders.

Mr H T Ommanney, C S, to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Dharwar, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Dharwar, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Dharwar Dist, until relieved by Mr G H D Wilson, C S, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H F Silcock, C S, to act as Collr and Magte of the district of Sholapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr J F Fleet, C S, C I E, or till further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Behramji Nasarvanji Kovaji performed the duties of Civil Surgn, Hyderabad, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Hyderadad, and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad, from 13th to 18th May 1886, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPAR

NOTICES.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the CHEST, LUNGS, anes BRONCHIAL TUBES should take

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Pescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is a rose colour, and is sold in flat, oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO
CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most activeand at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!
GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITI, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes

TO MOTHERS!
GRIMAULT'S WORM BONBONS.

An agreeable vegetable sweetmeat for children; they are guaranteed to expel all kinds of intestinal worms promptly without pain or danger.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE IRE CLASSE. PARIS.

DUSART'S SYRUP & WINE
OF
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

They enrich the blood, and strengthen and restore the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to onr existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and muscular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD OR WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in them the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP and WINE are the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. The SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING and during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE
OF
PEPSIC-PEPTONE
TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustains the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "perfectly digested meat," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEMALES, Lymphatic and subjects children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.
(Dialysed Pepsine.)

These Soluble Pearls contain in each, 4 grains of pure sheep) Pepsine capable of digesting 150 times its weight of meat.

INDIGESTION, WIND ON THE STOMACH, FEELING OF HEAVINESS, SICKNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE AND HEADACHES ARE CURED with the first dose of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL.
The ACTIVE CURATIVE PRINCIPLES
extracted from 25 times their weight of
COD-LIVER OIL.

The Paris Medical Journals have published the distcovery of Mr. Chapoteaut of Morrhuol, the curative and active principles isolated from the oily and indigestible part of Cod-Liver Oil.

CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL is contained in small soluble capsules, each of which represents twenty-five times its weight, or more than a teaspoonful of Cod-Liver Oil.

From the experiments made in the hospitals, it has been proved that MORRHUOL is more efficacious than Cod-Liver Oil, and that BRONCHITIS, COUCHS, NIGHT SWEATS, PAINS IN THE CHEST, AND CONSUMPTION, yield to its influence; after the first few doses the sleep becomes sound and the appetite returns, which at once indicates an amelioration.

PALE, WEAKLY CHILDREN with NO APPETITE, and those inclined to be RICKETY or afflicted with SCABS, RUNNING SORES ON THE NECK AND FROM THE NOSE AND EARS, and who are continually SLEEPLESS and RESTLESS, find in MORRHUOL the curative and calming properties which these affections require, and an increased appetite and healthy appearance soon prove the truly Wonderful effects of this remedy.

P. CHAPOTEAUT, CHEMIST, PARIS.

PELLETIER'S QUININE CAPSULES.

These capsules contain 2 grains each of PURE PELLETIER'S QUININE in its unaltered state; they are soft and unlike other capsules are immediately soluble in the stomach, thus affording prompt relief in INTERMITTENT FEVERS, AGUE, MALARIA, AND FEVERS of a PUTRID or TYPHOID character NEURALGIA, HEADACHES, and RHEUMATISM.

Each capsule bears the name "Pelletier," which is he best guarantee of purity.

KANANGA OF JAPAN.

KANANGA WATER, the most delightfully refreshing toilet Water.

It strengthens and invigorates the skin, and imparts a delicate and elegant fragrance to the body.

KANANGA EXTRACT.—The most fashionable perfume for the handkerchief.

RIGUAD & CO., PERFUMERS, PARIS.

JULIEN'S PURGATIVE FRUIT,

A refreshing vegetable laxative
BON-BON.

JULIEN'S FRUIT Purgative is exclusively a vegetable composition, and has the appearance and taste of a delicious Bon-Bon.

It is perfectly harmless, and is the best remedy for

CONSTIPATION,	LIVER COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHES,	DYSPEPSIA,
DYSENTERY,	OVERHEATED BLOOD,
ASTRALGIA,	ERUPTIONS,

its refreshing and purifying qualities are invaluable to persons predisposed to headaches, biliousness, and apoplexy; while it prevents convulsions in children, and very useful in all infant disorders.

JULIEN, 8, Rue Vivienne, Paris.

MIDY'S SANDAL CAPSULES.

MIDY'S CAPSULES containing 5 drops of pure distilled SANDAL Oil will stop any discharges in 48 hours whatever may have been their colour or abundance without any of the disagreeable after-effects of Copaiba and Cubebs.

MIDY PHARMACIEN, PARIS.

All the above may be obtained from

THOMPSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., Ld., TREACHER & Co., Ld., COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and any Chemist in Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each ,,		3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from ,,		1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	,,		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America.

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of Transparent Aerated Waters, and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb. Extra Fine and Strong, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.

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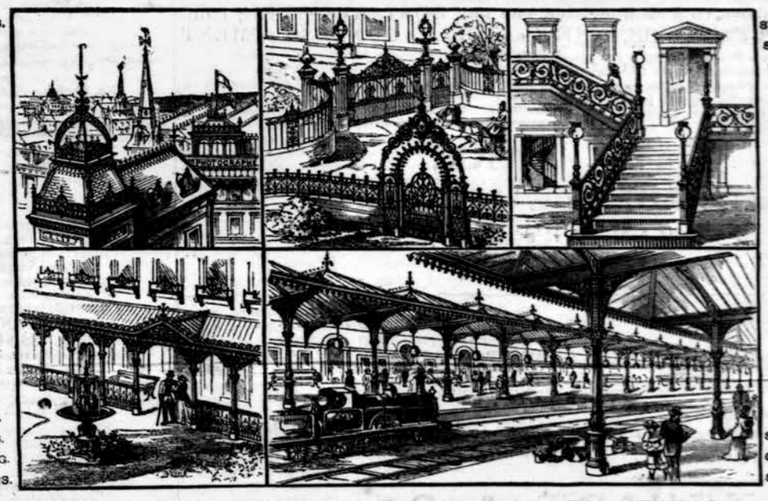

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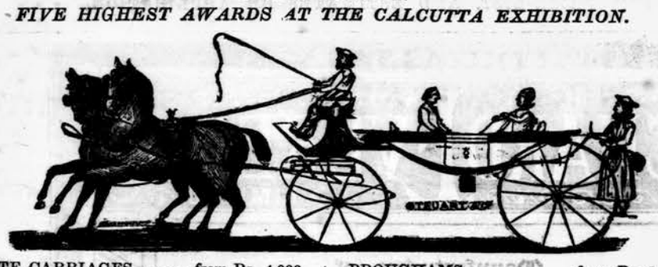

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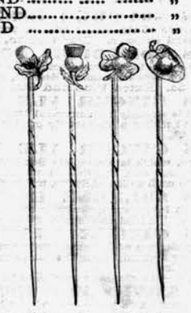

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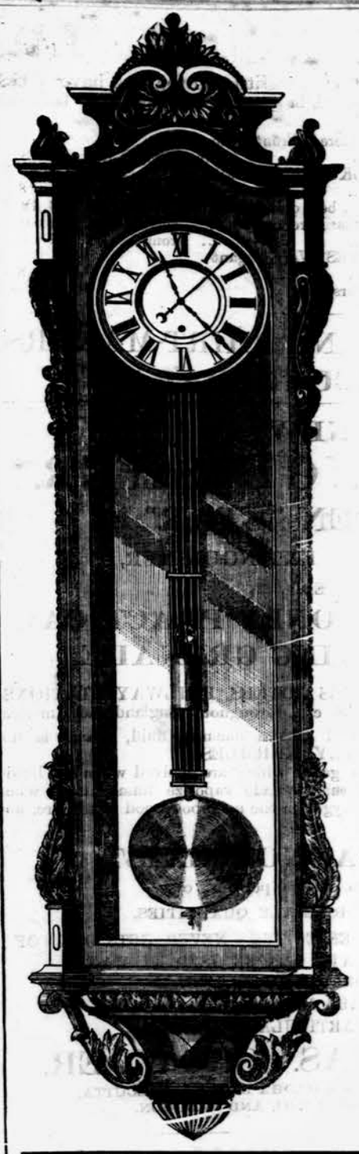

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